

Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

BARODA

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1909-10.



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1911.

HUZUR CUTCHERY,
BARODA, 19th December 1910.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the State for the year ending 31st July 1910. The report is framed on the same lines as those submitted for the last half-dozen years, and it has been drawn up wholly under my direction. It is rather longer than I expected, owing to the necessity of including in it a somewhat detailed description of certain interesting events.

The Administration has proceeded along lines already marked out, and in addition there have been the changes and developments to which I referred last year and to which allusion will be made in the following pages. Of these probably the most important were the abolition of all Customs charges, except at the ports, and the concurrent development of Municipal responsibilities and privileges.

The year dealt with was one of prosperity and I am thankful to say that another good season is following it. The Baroda State, in common with the rest of Western India, has had a succession of bad harvests; and, now that Providence has favoured us with a promise of better times, I feel sure that we shall see an acceleration of that progress and advancement upon which Your Highness' heart is set.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,

Offg. Dewan.

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I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(a)—THE STATE OF BARODA.

Area and Population.—The State of Baroda, as explained in previous reports, is divided into four distinct blocks quite apart from each other. The Southern District of Naosari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river and is surrounded mostly by British territory. To the North of the Narbada river is the Central District of Baroda in which the Capital City is situated. Further up and to the North of Ahmedabad, lies the District of Kadi, with several historic towns and important industries. And far to the West, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar, lie the tracts of land, isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the District of Amreli. The area of the State in round numbers is eight thousand square miles, and the population is about two millions.

Over three-fourths of this population or 1,546,992 are Hindus. The Musalmans number 165,014 or less than one-tenth of the population. Tribes or Castes, low in civilization, and returned as “Animistic,” number 176,250, and the Jains are 48,290 in number. There are also 8,409 Parsees or Zoroastrians and 7,691 Christians.

According to the Census of 1901, the population may be further classed thus according to occupation :—

Government Service	...	...	...	4·1 per cent.
Pasture and Agriculture	...	...	...	51·14 ”
Personal Services ...	...	...	...	4·98 ”
Suppliers of Materials	...	...	...	14·2 ”
Commerce and Storage	...	...	...	3·5 ”
Professions	...	...	...	2·86 ”
Unskilled Non-agricultural Labour	...	...	...	13·34 ”
Independent Occupation	...	...	...	2·87 ”

(b)—THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Minister.—Mr. R. C. Dutt, I.C.S., C.I.E., continued as Minister up to 30th November when he died. His death was an irreparable loss to our State and to the whole of India.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., was thereupon appointed to act as Minister, and he continued to hold the post till the close of the year.

The Amatya.—This post was held by Mr. Seddon, but it was kept vacant when that gentleman was appointed Officiating Minister.

The Council.—The Council, consisting of the principal officers of the State under the presidentship of the Minister, continued to do much of the important work of the State. It held 50 ordinary meetings and one special one during the year and disposed of 496 matters. Of these 496, 86 lay beyond its powers and were consequently referred to His Highness for orders. Some of these 86 cases were returned by His Highness to the Council for final disposal. The Council meets twice a month and works with much care. Meetings usually last two days.

Appeals against the decisions of Departmental Heads in administrative matters are allowed in specified cases. *Khata Nihay Sadar Adalat* is the office in which such appeals are filed and definite rules have been framed for their disposal. All of them come to the Minister in one form or another before final orders are passed. There were 86 such appeals in arrears at the beginning of the year and 253 were filed during the year. Of the total number of 339 appeals, 246 were disposed of and 93 remained pending at the close of the year.

(c)—PALACE.

At the commencement of the year Their Highnesses were in Baroda. Prince Jayasingrao, who came from America,

accompanied by Mr. Spicer, his Tutor, arrived on the 31st July 1909. The Prince stayed here for about three weeks, left Baroda on the 1st September, and sailed from Bombay on the 4th September. During the year Their Highnesses paid several visits to Bombay and Poona.

Shrimant Shivajirao appeared at the Intermediate Examination for the second time and was successful. He joined Baroda College, Junior B. A. Class. He left Baroda on the 25th March and sailed from Bombay to England to prosecute his studies at Oxford University. He has now joined Christ Church, Oxford.

Rajkumar Dhairyashilrao was, during the whole year, at Eastbourne with his tutor, Mr. Williams. His health has been good throughout.

Princess Indira Raja appeared at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in November and was successful. In January the Princess joined Baroda College. Princess Indira Raja is the first Lady of the Gaekwad Family that has passed the Matriculation Examination and joined the College. She is now travelling with Their Highnesses in Europe.

The late Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., was formally invested with the office of Dewan on the 23rd of October, at the Dussera Durbar, held in Gadi Hall.

A dress of Honour was taken to Mysore on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's brother's marriage ceremony, by Shrimant Madhavrao Gabajirao Gaekwad.

The following distinguished guests paid visits to Baroda :—

- (1) Shrimant Maharani Tararaja of Dewas.
- (2) The Nawab of Arcot.
- (3) Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Jat, and his wife.

The following officers held the post of Khangi Karbhari during the year :—

- (1) Meherban Jijaba Bajaram Mohite, from the beginning of the year to the 28th January 1910.
- (2) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, from the 29th January to the end of the year.

(d)—VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS TO JAPAN, AMERICA
AND ENGLAND.

This trip was undertaken by His Highness for the benefit of his health.

Accompanied by Her Highness Maha Rani Chimnabai Saheb, C.I., Shrimati Rajkumari Indira Raja and a select staff, the Maharaja left Baroda for Bombay on the 28th March, and embarked for Japan per S. S. "Delta" on the 30th.

The Government of Bombay were good enough to issue the following Resolution :—

- "His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad, G.C.S.I., of Baroda, will embark for Japan on the S. S. "Delta" from the Victoria Dock on the 30th March 1910 at 12 noon.
- "(2) A deputation, consisting of the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, will meet His Highness at the Secretariat at 11-45 and accompany him in a State carriage to the Victoria Dock escorted by a party of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
- "(3) The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade should be requested to issue orders for the firing of a salute of 21 guns at 12 noon and for the attendance of a Guard of Honour at the Victoria Dock.

“(4) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be informed.

“(5) Undress uniform will be worn.”

On arrival at Colombo on the 2nd April 1910, Mr. Denham, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary from Colombo, met His Highness on board the Steamer. Their Highnesses accompanied him in a Steam Launch to the shore and drove out to see the sights of the place.

After touching Penang on the 7th, Their Highnesses arrived at Singapur on the 9th. His Highness was met on board the Steamer by Captain Gay, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements. A Government carriage was placed at His Highness's disposal to enable him to see the town.

His Highness and party reached Hongkong on the 14th April. Here Captain Taylor, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, waited on His Highness on board the Steamer with a letter from His Excellency, inviting Their Highnesses to be his guests at Government House during their stay there. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the day was spent in sight-seeing.

From Hongkong, Their Highnesses took a short trip to Macao on the 16th April. His Excellency the Governor of that place paid a visit to His Highness at the Macao Hotel the next day ; this visit was returned by His Highness the same evening.

From Macao, the party proceeded on the 18th to Canton where the British Consul called on His Highness.

On the return of Their Highnesses to Hongkong on the 20th, the Governor of that place, Sir F. Lugard, gave a dinner party in their honour.

Shanghai was reached on the 26th and while the Steamer anchored there, a few interesting places were visited. The British Consul General Sir Pelham Warren called on His Highness.

Nagaski, the first Japanese port on the voyage, was reached on the 28th. A deputation, headed by the Mayor of the place, called on His Highness on board the Steamer. Their Highnesses went out in their own motor car to see the town.

The party reached Kobe on the 29th and visited the waterfalls and a few interesting places on the following day.

Their Highnesses arrived at Yokohama on May 1st, Sunday. Some members of the Indo-Japanese Association had come there all the way from Tokio to receive Their Highnesses. Besides these, several local Indian merchants were also present to accord a hearty welcome to them.

The next day, His Highness visited Kamakura and saw the Pagodas there, including the ancient image of Daibutsu, which is 49 feet in height. From there the party proceeded to Enoshima to see the caves and the other picturesque scenery.

On the 3rd, the party left for Miyanoshita and on the 5th for Kyoto. From the latter place, Their Highnesses took excursions to the Hodzu rapids and Nara and reached Nagoya on the 13th where they saw the exhibition held in celebration of the tercentenary of that place.

On the 14th, the party proceeded to Tokio and put up at the Imperial Hotel. On the following day His Highness saw the British Ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, and paid visits to the Imperial Princes, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Japan on the 17th. On the 18th and 19th, a side trip to Nikko and Chuzengi was arranged. Baron Shibusawa, the Merchant-Prince of Japan, gave an entertainment to His Highness on the evening of the 20th, and on

the 21st, an address was presented to His Highness by the Indo-Japanese Association, presided over by Count Okuma. This was followed by a dinner. On the 22nd, His Highness and staff were entertained by Count Okuma in the morning ; and in the evening, Baron Takahashi gave a dinner at the Japan Bank Club.

Their Highnesses and party were treated as Imperial guests during their stay in Tokio.

On the 23rd, His Highness, accompanied by his officers, paid visit to the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Her Highness the Maha Rani Saheb and Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja had also an interview with the Empress. The British Ambassador introduced His Highness to the Emperor who received him standing. The officers were then presented to the Emperor by His Highness. A similar ceremony was observed at the interview with the Empress, the party being introduced by Lady MacDonald. On the same evening, a dinner was given to His Highness at the British Embassy, and on the 24th, the Indian merchants at Yokohama presented him with an address and entertained the party at dinner afterwards. On the 30th, His Highness was pleased to give a farewell dinner to the principal officers at Tokio, and on the 31st, a banquet was given at the official residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The following account, extracted from the *Madras Mail* of the 22nd June, will not be found uninteresting :—

“ The Indo-Japanese Association entertained His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad of Baroda to dinner at the Maple Club on Saturday, the 21st May. Baron Canda, Vice-President of the Association, read the following address :—

‘ We, the President and members of the Indo-Japanese Association, most respectfully and cordially welcome Your Highness to this Land of the Rising Sun.

This is the first occasion on which the Ruler of a leading Native State in India has honoured us with a visit, and we earnestly hope that other Native Princes of India may follow Your Highness's example and thereby strengthen and promote friendly relations between India and Japan, which is one of the main objects of this Association. We have watched with deep interest the moral and material progress made by Your Highness's subjects under your wise and beneficent rule. The rapid development of Your Highness's territories, the increased attention paid to sanitation and public works, and the wonderful strides made in primary as well as secondary education have made Baroda a model State in India. Your Highness' liberal, sympathetic and enlightened administration, conducted with rare ability and devotion to duty and Your Highness' sincere and earnest desire to promote the welfare of your subjects, have elicited our respect and admiration. We most humbly and respectfully beg to congratulate Your Highness on the highly successful results of your benign and progressive rule. Your Highness's noble and philanthropic efforts to elevate and emancipate the depressed classes in India, which ought to precede real nationalism and not succeed it, have been greeted with praise and admiration by the whole civilized world.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope and trust that Your Highness will make a prolonged stay in this country and visit us again in the near future to renew and strengthen the bonds of brotherhood between the Indians and the Japanese. Wishing Your Highness a very pleasant sojourn, long life and happiness.'

His Highness in replying said that it was the duty of every ruler to improve the condition of his subjects and he was merely doing his duty. The difficulties of administration in India where there were so many castes and creeds, were considerably greater than in this country which had a homogeneous population. His Highness referred to the eagerness with which the progress of the Russo-Japanese War was watched in India and to the deep impression caused upon the Indians by the wonderful strides made by Japan in recent years. His Highness remarked that Indians visiting Japan should not be satisfied with sight-seeing only but they ought to study the causes of Japan's progress and benefit their country by the results of their study. His Highness concluded by thanking the Association for the address presented to him."

Their Highnesses left Tokio for Yokohama on the 1st June, and after touching Honolulu on the 10th, reached San Francisco on the 17th. From the latter place the party proceeded to Seattle, Banff and other places and through the lakes on to the Toronto. They visited the Niagara Falls and then proceeded to New York on the 9th July. From the latter place the party set sail on the 13th July for London which they reached on the 19th, travelling *via* Fishguard.

His Highness was received at the Paddington Station by Lieut.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, Political A.-D.-C. to the India Office, who called on His Highness at the Hyde Park Hotel the next day.

While in England, His Highness, under medical advice, visited several places and led a quiet life. In London, His Highness visited Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, the retiring and the new Secretaries of State for India.

On the 1st of August, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by Her Highness the Maha Rani and Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, paid a visit to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress at Marlborough House. They were received by Their Majesties in the middle of the Hall. Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith, Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Hamilton, the Lord-in-Waiting, received Their Highnesses at their carriage.

After visiting Paris, Their Highnesses and party left Marseilles on the 2nd December 1910 for India per S.S. "Egypt," landed at the Apollo Pier, Bombay, on the 16th and returned to Baroda on the 19th Idem.

Throughout the tour, the authorities concerned were good enough to afford customs facilities to the party.

His Highness was accorded an official reception, on landing, by the Government of Bombay.

(e)—VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

An important event of the year was the visit paid by His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, P. C., G. C. M. G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to His Highness the Maharajah at his Capital.

This was the third occasion on which a Viceroy has visited Baroda, and no efforts were spared to accord a fitting reception to His Excellency.

In 1886 and 1896, the Viceregal party was accommodated at the Residency : but this time His Excellency was kind enough to avail himself of the offer of His Highness the Maharajah to place the Makarpura Palace at his disposal.

On Saturday, the 13th November 1909, the Viceregal party was met at the Vasad Station on the borders of Baroda territory by a deputation consisting of the Minister and the First Assistant Resident at Baroda who had travelled from Baroda by special train. The Viceregal Special steamed into the

Baroda Station precisely at 5 P.M. His Excellency was accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Lady Antrim, Mr. S. H. Butler, C. S. I., C. I. E., Foreign Secretary, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Dunlop Smith, C. S. I., C. I. E., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Victor Brooke, D. S. O., Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Crooke Lawless, M. D., C. I. E., and others.

Alighting from his saloon, His Excellency shook hands with His Highness and a royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery. The British Guard of Honour, from the 94th Russel's Infantry, stationed on the platform presented arms. Her Excellency the Countess of Minto then shook hands with His Highness. The British Military officers present at the platform were first introduced to Their Excellencies by the Resident who afterwards introduced the noblemen and officers of the State, with all of whom Their Excellencies shook hands. His Excellency having inspected the British Guard of Honour, His Highness the Maharajah conducted him to the steps of the Railway Station where the State Guard of Honour and the British escort outside the Station saluted His Excellency. After receiving their salutes, His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness, inspected the State Guard of Honour.

His Highness then conducted His Excellency to the State carriage drawn by a six-in-hand team. This carriage was occupied by His Excellency the Viceroy to the right, His Highness the Maharajah to the left, the Resident at Baroda and an A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy sitting in the front. The second carriage was occupied by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, the Countess of Antrim, the Military Secretary and an A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. The third was occupied by Lady Eileen Elliot, the Foreign Secretary, the Surgeon to the Viceroy and an A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. In the fourth carriage sat the Minister to the right, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the left, and the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in

the Foreign Department. The fifth carriage was occupied by the Secretary to His Highness, the Khangī Karbhari and two A.-D.-Cs. to His Highness. The whole party drove off to the Makarpura Palace. The E battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and three Squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons rode ahead, and the rear was brought up by the remaining Squadron of the Dragoons, the Resident's escort and His Highness' Guards. The Colonel, Commanding the Dragoons, rode to the right side of the State carriage in which His Excellency was seated, followed by the Police Naib Subah, Baroda District, outside and slightly in the rear of him ; while to the left of the carriage rode the Major, Commanding the Royal Horse Artillery. The road leading from the Bel Bagh, as far as the Railway level-crossing near the Vishram Bag was gaily decorated with flags, festoons, bunting, &c., and lined on either side by the State regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, the State Police, both foot and mounted, being posted between them and the public, a dense but respectful crowd of whom had assembled to witness the procession. As the Viceregal procession passed, the troops presented arms. From the level-crossing near the Vishram Bag almost as far as the main entrance to the Makarpura Palace, both mounted and foot police lined the roads and, from the lodge gates of the Makarpura Palace up to the fountains, the road was lined on both sides by the men of the 94th Russel's Infantry. To the east of the new Palace, a Guard of Honour of the East Surrey Regiment with Band and Colours was drawn up for the purpose of saluting His Excellency. When the Cavalcade reached the Makarpura Palace, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired by a detachment of the 94th Russel's Infantry, and the Guard of Honour presented arms to His Excellency. After taking leave of His Excellency, His Highness returned to the Laxmi Vilas Palace when the Guard of Honour presented arms to His Highness.

At 7 P.M., a deputation called at the Makarpura Palace for "Mizaj Pursi." The members of the deputation were

received, on alighting from the carriage, by one of His Excellency's A.-D.-C., who conducted them up the steps of the old Palace, where they were received on the top of the steps by the Foreign Secretary and the Military Secretary who saluted them. After the exchange of civilities on both sides, garlands, bouquets, *attar* and *pan* were given by the Foreign Secretary. The ceremony observed on arrival was repeated at departure.

At 9 A.M. on Sunday, the 14th November 1909, His Excellency motored to the Shri Sayaji Sarowar, breakfasted there and returned at 11-30 A.M.

At 4 P.M. the same day, His Highness paid a private visit to His Excellency at the Makarpura Palace.

At 8-30 A.M. on Monday, the 15th, His Excellency, accompanied by some members of his staff, went to the Dhaniavi Preserves to see a Cheeta hunt.

At 11-30 A.M. His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Resident, the Minister and some of the nobles and high officers of the State, paid a formal visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Makarpura Palace. On this occasion, the programme to be followed was thus laid down :—

“ At 11-30 A.M. on Monday, the 15th November 1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a visit from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at the Makarpura Palace.

“ The Officer Commanding at Baroda, with his staff, will be present.

“ The Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and an Aide-de-Camp will start from the Viceregal residence at 10-30 A.M., for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his Palace (Laxmi Vilas).

“ His Highness will be accompanied by the Resident at Baroda and by the Minister and the principal nobles and officers of the State, the entire retinue not exceeding twelve in number.

“ On alighting from his carriage, His Highness will be met by an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who, with the deputation, will lead him up the steps. The Foreign Secretary will receive His Highness at the top of the steps, and conduct him to the Reception Room.

“ The Viceroy will receive His Highness within the Reception Room at a distance of one pace from the threshold, and will conduct him to a seat at his right hand.

“ On the right of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident and beyond him, the Minister and others in attendance on His Highness, according to their rank.

“ On the left of the Viceroy will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer Commanding at Baroda, the Under Secretary, His Excellency's Personal Staff, the Resident's Staff and the Military Staff.

“ After a short conversation, the Minister and others in attendance on His Highness will be introduced to the Viceroy by the Resident, and will offer *nazars* of five gold Mohars each, which will be touched and remitted.

“ At the close of the interview, *attar* and *pan* will be given by the Viceroy to the Gaekwar ; by the Foreign Secretary to His Highness' Minister and three principal attendants ; and by the Under Secretary to the others.

“ The ceremonies at the Gaekwar's departure will be the same as those observed at His Highness' arrival.

“ His Highness will be escorted to and from the Vice-regal residence by a party of his own cavalry.

“ During the interview, a Band furnished by a British Regiment will play outside the Viceregal residence.

“ A guard of honour of British Infantry will be drawn up in front of the Viceregal residence, and will salute His Highness on arrival and departure.

“ The short length of the road from the lodge gates of the Palace grounds to the Palace itself will be lined by the 94th Russell's Infantry.

“ A salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Royal Artillery on the arrival and departure of the Gaekwar.

“ Full dress uniform will be worn, except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite.”

At this Reception, Shrimant Rajkumar Shivaji Rao Gaekwar was present. He was seated next on the right to the Resident, and *attar* and *pan* were given to him by His Excellency the Viceroy himself who also garlanded him. He was introduced to His Excellency by His Highness. The Rajkumar rose and bowed to His Excellency from his chair. No *nazar* was presented by him to His Excellency.

At this Darbar His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharajah sat on a silver sofa.

At 1 P.M., His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit of His Highness at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. The Darbar was held in the Grand Hall of the Palace where a silver sofa was placed on a *dais* for His Excellency and His Highness.

The Programme for the occasion was laid down as follows :—

“ At 1 p.m. on Monday, the 15th November 1909, His Excellency the Viceroy will return the visit of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

“ The Officer Commanding at Baroda, with his staff, will be present.

“ A deputation consisting of the four principal Officers of the Baroda State, will wait on the Viceroy, at the Makarpura Palace, at 12-15 p.m. precisely, to conduct His Excellency to the Gaekwar's Palace (Laxmi Vilas).

“ His Excellency the Viceroy will leave his residence at 12-30 p.m. under a Royal Salute of 31 guns, fired by the Royal Artillery, and will be attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and His Excellency's Personal Staff.

“ The Gaekwar, accompanied by the Resident, will receive the Viceroy as His Excellency alights from his carriage at His Highness' Palace, and will conduct him to the reception room and to a seat at his right hand.

“ On the right of the Viceroy will sit the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Officer Commanding at Baroda, the Under-Secretary, His Excellency's Personal Staff, the Resident's Staff, and the Military Staff.

“ On the left of the Gaekwar will sit the Resident, and beyond him, the Minister and such of His Highness' attendants as are entitled to a seat in Darbar, according to their rank.

“ After a short conversation, the Minister, and those of the Gaekwar's attendants who are entitled to the honour, will be presented to the Viceroy by the Resident, and will offer *Nazars* of five gold Mohars each, which will be touched and remitted.

“ At the close of the interview, *Attar* and *Pan* will be presented by the Gaekwar to the Viceroy, to the Resident and to the Foreign Secretary; His Highness' Minister will present *Attar* and *Pan* to the other British officers present.

“The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival will be repeated at His Excellency's departure.

“The Gaekwar's troops will line the approach to His Highness' Palace and will salute as His Excellency passes. A guard of honour of His Highness' troops will be drawn up at the Palace, and will salute His Excellency on his arrival and departure.

“A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency.

“His Excellency will be escorted from and to the Makarpura Palace by a Regiment of British Cavalry and a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

“The deputation will accompany His Excellency to his residence.

“Full dress uniform will be worn, except by Officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite.”

Shrimant Rajkumar Shivaji Rao also attended this Darbar. He sat next to the Resident to the left below the dais. His Highness introduced him to His Excellency. He rose and bowed to His Excellency from his chair. *Nazar* was not presented by him to His Excellency.

At 5 p.m., Her Excellency the Countess of Minto performed the ceremony of opening a Fancy Bazar in aid of the Industrial Home for helpless women which was organized under the patronage of Her Highness the Maha Rani Chimnabai Saheb, C.I.

At 8-15 p.m., a State Banquet was given to Their Excellencies and Staff in the Darbar Hall of the Laxmi Vilas Palace to which all the European Officers at the Capital and certain Indian Officers in the service of the State and the ladies of their family were invited.

A Guard of Honour of the State troops was drawn up at the palace to present arms to His Excellency, while the road leading from the Makarpura Palace right up to the Laxmi Vilas Palace *via* Gendi Gate and the Khanderao Market was lined on both sides by the State troops and Police. The road, the Palace grounds and the Banquet Hall were tastefully decorated and illuminated. A body of Indian musicians was located in the Southern Verandah of the Darbar Hall, while the State Band was outside the Palace, to the West of the "Hathi" Hall. During the Banquet, the Band and the Indian musicians played alternately.

After dessert, His Highness the Maha Rajah proposed the health of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor in the following fervent speech :—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in proposing the health of His Majesty the King Emperor. Nearly 9 years ago, His Majesty ascended the throne of the greatest Empire the world has known, and his unceasing and beneficent labours during this period in the interests of peace and friendliness among nations have borne rich fruits which are appreciated and felt all over the civilized world. The people of India gave him a loyal and cordial reception when, as Prince of Wales, he visited these shores over 30 years ago, and it was my proud privilege to welcome him in this State and in this City on that auspicious occasion. His Majesty's Indian subjects rejoice to know they have always a place in His Majesty's thoughts. May he live long and may his reign be as glorious as that of his august mother. I ask you now to drink the health of His Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India."

His Highness then proposed the healths of Lord and Lady Minto in the following words :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise now to propose the health of my illustrious guest, His Excellency the Viceroy.

Two of His Excellency's predecessors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin, favoured us with their visits within my time, and, as on those occasions, I rejoice once more in according a cordial welcome to the august representative of the King Emperor. Years have elapsed since the visits of the preceding Viceroys, many changes have taken place within those years, but the friendly relations of my State with the British Government remain unchanged, and the firm and unalterable loyalty of my house to the British throne remains unshaken. Indeed the lapse of years has drawn our mutual relations yet closer. We form portions of the same great Empire, we are inspired by the same object which is the preservation of peace and public tranquillity and we are animated by the same wish, which is the promotion of the progress, the prosperity and the happiness of the people.

“ My Lord, it has always appeared to me that any true progress among the people must embrace their social and moral advancement as well as their material well-being. I think the true function of Government is not to stand entirely aloof in these matters, but to help forward their subjects in their endeavours to keep pace with modern times and modern ideas. After all, the masses are yet sunk in appalling ignorance, and they need our support, encouragement and help in effecting reforms. To minister to social and moral advancement has always been the duty of the sovereign in the East. I have myself sometimes been criticised for taking administrative action to correct social evils and religious abuses. So far, however, as one can judge from the results, my policy has met with some measure of success. In these and in all other matters of internal administration, every Native State in proportion as it enjoys liberty of action grows in efficiency in securing the welfare of its subjects and, therefore, in promoting general progress.

Any curtailment of freedom in internal affairs lessens our sense of responsibility and weakens our power for effecting improvement. Loyalty has always been considered in the East as one of the first virtues in a people ; but loyalty when merely sentimental is of small value. It should be real, genuine and active. To secure such loyalty, there should be a community of interests between the subjects and the ruling powers. The former should have a proper share in the administration of the country and should feel that the Government is their own. It is for this reason that I hail with pleasure those great measures of Reform which Your Excellency initiated and which His Majesty's Government have accepted. These Reforms will open out to the people of India a larger field of activity and inspire them with a greater sense of responsibility in the performance of their civic duties, and future generations will recognise in these statesmanlike measures a forward step in the progress and the advancement of the country under the English rule. Within limited scope, I have attempted to follow the same liberal policy of inviting the co-operation of my subjects in the work of administration and spreading education amongst them. We have passed through some sad and anxious years of draught and famine, but the present year's monsoon has been favourable and I hope it marks the beginning of a cycle of prosperity. Measures have been adopted to encourage industries, to withdraw restrictions on trade, to help the agricultural population and to introduce some form of Self-Government in villages and towns. I am glad to think that my State enjoys profound peace and that my subjects are quiet and contented and engaged in the peaceful avocations of their daily life. That they may steadily advance in prosperity, in education and in self-help are the foremost objects of my administration. Education, after all, is the most efficacious means of natural progress. As

one who has for many years been in intimate touch with the people, I may venture to remark that the education imparted in this country is not exactly of the right kind. Its effect is superficial, it does not sufficiently penetrate society. True education consists not merely in the acquisition of knowledge, but in the development of the reasoning powers and in the formation of character. It should train up men to a full sense of the responsibility of their duties as men and as citizens, it should not be confined to one class, but should reach the masses. The attainment of these objects, in my opinion, can best be helped forward by the adoption of a sound system of a primary and secondary education for girls as well as boys, which will influence the people at the most impressionable period of their lives.

“It seems to me that a wider spread of education is all the more necessary, now that it is proposed to enlist the co-operation of large classes in the management of their own affairs and to widen the basis of representations. I know fully well the difficulties with which education is beset, difficulties which many are liable to ignore in the haste to achieve in a day those results which are attainable only by the patient and selfless work of generations. I would have my people learn that progress to be real must have its roots in themselves, that they must look to the orderly conduct of their lives, that it is probity, fair-mindedness, public spirit and loyalty to the State which make a good citizen, and that he who can subordinate his private interest to the common weal is he who is fitted for a voice in the affairs of State. The truly educated will regard the personal liberty they enjoy as the most precious blessing of civilization, and their duties to the State as essential to their corporate existence. Those on the other hand, who confound liberty with license and seek to undermine authority, must be

repressed with a firm hand and not allowed to endanger the public tranquillity or general progress. These, my Lord, are my ideals of education and self-help. In all my endeavours to achieve progress and to make my subjects worthy citizens, I know that I can rely on Your Excellency's support. I cordially acknowledge the ready assistance which my administration receives from Your Excellency's Government, and as cordially I assure Your Excellency of my readiness to respond within my power to any call for co-operation with the Government of India.

“ I desire, in conclusion, to express on behalf of the Maha Rani and of myself, the gratification that we feel at Lady Minto's visit to our Capital, and I wish once more to offer to Her Ladyship and to Your Excellency our heartiest welcome. Our welcome, my Lord, is fraught with the most heart-felt gratitude that Providence has saved Your Excellency from the dastardly attempt at outrage of which the news has just reached us. I voice my Lord, the feelings not only of myself and of my people but also of the whole of India in expressing, so far as words can express, our profound horror that such a crime could ever be thought of, much less attempted against one who is not only the representative of His Majesty, but also the truest friend and benefactor of our country. I now ask you all to join in drinking the health of Their Excellencies with feelings of high esteem for them and of deep loyalty to the throne.”

His Excellency in responding to the toast spoke as follows :—

“ Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Highness has reminded that since the days of Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin, no Viceroy has visited Baroda as your guest, and I am glad that it has devolved upon me as the representative of the King Emperor to renew the acceptance of your friendly hospitality. You have often kindly

pressed it upon me, but public engagements have ruthlessly stood in the way and I rejoice that the visit I have so often vainly looked forward to has at last become a reality. I have listened with deep interest to the eloquent words in which you have assured me of the friendly relations of your State with the British Government, and have asserted the unshaken loyalty of your House to the throne. I know that Your Highness fully recognises the great extent to which the future peace and prosperity of the Indian Empire must depend upon a true appreciation of the unity of interest of its component parts and their mutual co-operation for the common good. I trust that future years will very fully justify the words of welcome with which Your Highness has greeted those measures of Reform which have been announced to-day, and which have been so long under the consideration of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, and I earnestly hope they may assist to further a closer understanding between the people of this country and its rulers. We have made a great step forward in our political machinery ; we must not be too impatient for evidence of its results. It cannot at first be perfect, we shall have much to learn from experience of its working and not only that we must remember that the political progress of India, I mean the progress that entitles a larger number of the population to take a share in the political life of the country, must be very slow. The success of that progress will depend upon the education we place at the disposal of the people, and I agree with that, I believe to be Your Highness' view, that the education hitherto imparted has neglected the moral and religious training which are the foundation of character. The want of that foundation has already been the cause of many evils and is full of future danger against which we are bound to provide. I am well aware of the labour Your Highness has devoted to the study of educational

and social questions in your State. In other matters, too, you have done much for administrative efficiency. The creation of your Legislative Council and your bold attempt to separate the exercise of Judicial and Executive functions has, I can assure Your Highness, elicited the warm interest of the Government of India and I must, at the same time, wish you every success in the results of the abolition by your Darbar of all internal customs duties.

“Your Highness has alluded to the unfortunate occurrence at Ahmedabad of Saturday, and has told me that the cordiality of our welcome has been accentuated by the general rejoicing that we had escaped safely from a grave danger. It is always pleasant to receive the sympathy of one's friends, and I cordially thank Your Highness for the kindness of your expression towards Lady Minto and myself. I have so often expressed my opinion as to the nature of these dastardly outrages, that I need scarcely repeat what I have said on many occasions. But I shall always refuse to admit that these anarchical crimes should be allowed to blacken the character of a whole people. They emanate from men with whom the great mass of the population have no sympathy; but at the same time, their deeds are a slur upon the people of India, and I trust that they will assist the Government of India to eradicate from their midst the seeds of the poison that have been scattered amongst them. I can assure Your Highness it has been a great gratification to me to renew our acquaintance in the Capital of this important principality, whose friendly relations with the British Government have existed for over a century, and to recognise on all sides the many evidences of your administrative energy and capacity and, Your Highness, Lady Minto and I will carry away with us many recollections, not only of the magnificence of your hospitality, but of the cordiality of the welcome extended to us by Your Highness and the Maharani.”

In reply, His Highness the Maharajah made an *impromptu* speech, paying a personal tribute to Lord Minto, thanking him for the kindness which His Excellency had extended towards him, and recalling the fact that the late Lord Minto had been the first nobleman in England to offer him hospitality.

After dinner, there was a fine display of fireworks.

At 8-30 A.M., on Tuesday, the 16th November 1909, His Excellency reviewed the State troops on the new parade ground between the Chhoti and Motti Khas Pagas on the Makarpura Road. As he rode on to the parade ground, His Excellency was met by His Highness and a salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery.

After the review was over, Their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah motored to the College, where about ten thousand school children were assembled in the College grounds.

Their Excellencies first entered the Central Hall of the College, where a large collection of articles manufactured in the Baroda State and specimens of embroidery were laid out to view.

After inspecting these articles, Their Excellencies motored round the amphitheatre, when the school boys sang a song of welcome, while the boys and girls assembled at the different parts of the arena in front played various native games.

Their Excellencies then took their seats in a Shamiana in front of the arena facing the amphitheatre. Some Mahomedan girls then came forward and gave a recitation in Urdu welcoming His Excellency, and High School boys gave a recitation in Sanskrit. The proceedings were brought to an end by the presentation of flowers by girls, all the children giving three cheers.

At 4 p.m., His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Fancy Bazar and then to the Nazar Baug Palace to see the State Jewels. After inspecting the Jewels and the gold and silver guns and carriages, the whole party went to witness the sports held in the arena.

At 8-30 p.m., a private dinner was given by His Highness to Their Excellencies and staff at the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

After dinner, Their Excellencies and staff motored to the Railway Station, whence they left for Bombay by a special train at 11 p.m. His Excellency's departure was private. A guard of honour of State troops was drawn up outside the Railway Station to present arms. Next morning at sunrise a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the State Artillery. His Highness the Maharajah attended at the Railway Station to bid good-bye to Their Excellencies.

(f)—RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Relations between His Highness' Government and the British Government left nothing to be desired. Similarly, relations between this State and the neighbouring ones were as cordial as ever.

Questions relating to the extradition of criminals and co-operation in Police matters were dealt with expeditiously and satisfactorily.

Facilities were promptly afforded for the extension of the British Postal System in these territories.

The demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India, caused universal sorrow throughout the Raj. In the absence of His Highness from Baroda, the Minister in Council sent a message of condolence to the Government of India through the Resident. All public Offices and Institutions in the State were closed for three days; all ~~shops~~ at the Capital and in the district Head-quarters were also closed as a mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty.

The State flag was hoisted half-mast and 101 minute guns were fired from the State Artillery. His Highness the Maharajah despatched from Kyoto in Japan a message of condolence to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the British Ambassador at Tokio, to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State for India.

On the funeral day, 68 minute guns were fired from the State Artillery, the last gun being fired and the flag dropped as the sun-set. All the public offices and schools in the State were closed that day. Shops also were shut, the trams ceased running and other marks of mourning were shown.

His Highness the Maharajah attended the official Memorial Service held at Tokio.

His Most Gracious Majesty King George V having been proclaimed King-Emperor of India, the State flag was hoisted to the mast head on the 9th May and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the State Artillery in honour of his accession. His Majesty's proclamation and declaration were published for general information.

Remission of their sentences in the case of prisoners in all Jails were declared as an act of clemency in commemoration of the accession.

The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Government of India and also to the Government of Bombay for their courtesy in—

- (1) permitting the Baroda Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies to attend the Conferences of Registrars of such Societies in British India held annually at Simla to discuss points involved in the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act ;
- (2) permitting the Chief Officer of the Baroda City Municipality to attend unofficially the meetings of the Malaria Conference held at Simla ;

- (3) affording facilities to our Chief Medical Officer to enable him to see certain Medical Institutions in Bombay and to become acquainted with the sanitary arrangements of that City; and
- (4) allowing the Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent, Baroda Central Jail, to visit the Yeroda Central Prison.

With the object of granting wider privileges to Indian States as regards both telephone and telegraph lines, the Government of India were pleased to lay down certain principles as the basis of the policy to be observed in these matters in future. They are—

- (1) Private lines, whether telephone or telegraph (*i.e.*, lines not used by the public and not worked for gain) may be constructed in a State without the previous sanction of the Government of India provided that the line shall not pass beyond the boundary of the State concerned, &c.
- (2) Telephone systems may be set up and maintained, opened to the public and worked for gain in a State without the previous sanction of the Government of India, provided that the line be confined to definite local areas, *e.g.*, an important town or its environs within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, and do not go beyond the limits of a State, &c. No line of telegraph open to the public and worked for gain may however be undertaken in a State without previous reference to and the consent of the Government of India.

The Government of India were pleased to announce that they had no wish to insist that all disputes between His Highness' Government and the Mul Girassias of Amreli should be heard by the Courts, but that they would agree to their

being dealt with according to the ordinary departmental procedure applicable to other classes of His Highness' subjects on the understanding that the Girassias would continue to be entitled in such matters to claim the good offices of the Resident, whose advice would receive the utmost attention of His Highness' Government.

The Government of India decided to adopt the following principles in all cases in which land may be required in future for Railways in the territories of Indian States :—

- (1) Darbars will receive compensation for waste lands required for State Railways proper and State Railways worked by Companies. In the case of Companies' Railways, such lands must be ceded free of charge as is done by British Government.
- (2) In the case of all other land, Darbars will receive compensation to the extent of any outlay incurred by them in its acquisition, *e.g.*, by payments to occupiers, &c.
- (3) Darbars will also receive compensation for extinguished land revenue, the amount to be settled by negotiation in individual cases, due regard being had to the indirect advantages accruing to the Darbar from the Railway.
- (4) Estimates of the compensation to be granted will be framed by an officer appointed by the Government of India or the Local Government concerned, with whom will be associated a Darbar and Railway official. The estimates will subsequently be approved by higher authority.

Concurrently with, and as a result of this change of policy, Darbars will in future be required to pay for any land in British India which may be required for Railways constructed by them.

The Government of India decided that although the appointment of the Assistant Resident at Amreli could not be abolished until the outstanding questions concerning the treatment of the Mul Girassias are satisfactorily settled, it should be held in abeyance pending further orders and its duties should be performed by the Native Assistant Resident with a reduced establishment, the Assistant being paid an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem which, with the pay of the reduced establishment, should be payable by His Highness' Government.

The Government of India were pleased to rule that the amount of the Mohsali fines levied from the tributaries in the Mahi Kantha and Palanpur Agencies since 1900, be refunded to His Highness' Government and that all further fines collected in those Agencies should be credited to the State. The case of Kattywar in no way differs from that of the aforesaid Agencies and it is hoped that the fines levied in the Kattywar Agency since the abolition of the infanticide fund, will be paid over to this Government.

The Government of Bombay were pleased to direct that, in order to secure the prompt payment of tribute both to the British and to the Baroda Governments in the Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur Agencies, simple interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem should be levied on over-due instalments and credited to the respective Governments as the case may be, subject to the power of the Political Agents concerned to remit the charge at their discretion, if satisfied that the delay in payment was unavoidable and not due to contumaciousness or wilful procrastination on the part of the State or Taluka concerned.

The Government of India and the Government of Bombay agreed to the proposal of His Highness' Government to post Baroda State Police at the various Railway Stations on lines on which jurisdiction has been ceded, with the object of

co-operating with the Railway Police in watching for criminals and suspicious characters. They are to be furnished with proper credentials and their duties are to be strictly confined to watching and to exchanging information with the Railway Police. In the event of the arrest of any individual being desired within Railway limits for an offence committed in Baroda territory, the Railway Police are to be moved to effect it in conformity with the regular procedure.

With regard to the reciprocal execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India and the Baroda State, allusion to which was made in the Administration Report of this State for the year 1907-08, it has been arranged that, when a decree of a British Court is to be executed in Baroda territory, the Court concerned should send the necessary documents direct to the particular Baroda Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction execution is sought; while, when a decree of the Baroda Court is to be executed in British India, the Court concerned should send the necessary documents to the District Court of the British District in which the decree is to be executed.

An arrangement has been concluded, as a tentative measure, for six years, whereby summonses and other non-compulsory processes, issued by any Civil or Revenue Court and decrees passed by any Civil Court situate in the Baroda State, can be forwarded for service or execution direct to the British Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council outside British India and *vice versa*.

The arrangement in force as between the Courts of British India and the States under the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha Agencies on the one hand and His Highness' Government on the other, in regard to the service of non-compulsory Revenue processes, free of charge, was extended to the Courts under the Agency jurisdiction in Kattyawar on terms of reciprocity.

An arrangement was come to between His Highness' Government and the Gwalior Durbar, with regard to the reciprocal waiver of charges for the maintenance and conveyance of prisoners and property in extradition cases. The question of extending this arrangement to other States in Central India and Rajputana is under correspondence.

A reciprocal arrangement was concluded between His Highness' Government on the one hand and the States and Talukas in the Palanpur Agency as also the Thana Circles and petty States under the said Agency on the other hand, for the payment by the Courts concerned of bhatta to witnesses summoned to give evidence in Criminal cases and in Magisterial inquiries for the preparation of *prima facie* cases, the rates of bhatta to be paid being uniform.

The Court of Small Causes, Bombay, having objected to serving on parties, residing in Bombay, Summonses and Notices issued by the Courts of this State in the Vernacular, it was laid down that all processes for service in Bombay must be in English or be accompanied by an English translation.

The question of the status of the Nazarpaga Workshops at Baroda having arisen in connection with the candidates appearing for the Second Class Mechanical Engineers' Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, held at Bombay, it was, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay Presidency, who personally visited the Workshop, decided to recognize this institution as a Workshop at which apprenticeship might be served and that a year's service performed there should be regarded as additional practical service as prescribed in the concluding portion of Rule 49 (2) (b).

At the suggestion of the Collector and Political Agent, Surat, we agreed, as a tentative measure for three years, to the authorities of the British Forest Department executing annual repairs to the Baroda Dang boundary Cairns and

recovering a moiety of the cost from us, on the understanding that timely intimation was given by them to our local Forest Officer of the date on which the work was to be commenced and that it was carried out in his presence.

To promote fire protection, where the Baroda Forests march with the Dang Forests in British Territory, His Highness' Government, at the suggestion of the Government of Bombay, agreed to share annually half the cost of burning and maintaining fire traces along the joint boundaries for the mutual benefit of both forests, on the understanding that they would be at liberty to withdraw from the arrangement at any time, should it be found on experience that it was not working satisfactorily and it was likely to create undesirable complications.

The question of amendment in certain provisions of the Rules laid down in 1877 for the guidance of the Boundary Commissioner in the settlement of boundary disputes, underwent discussion between His Highness' Government and the Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy as Patron of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore nominated, with the consent of His Highness the Maharajah, the Minister of the Baroda State, *ex-officio*, to be one of his representatives on the Court of Visitors of the Institute.

Certain Railway Companies having granted free third class tickets to indigent persons proceeding to Kasauli or Coonoor for undergoing anti-rabic treatment, it was arranged with the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, that so far as Baroda territories were concerned, medical certificates to such persons should be issued under the signature of the Vahivatdars or Magistrates of the Talukas concerned.

When persons residing in Baroda territory became entitled to payment of money from the Paper Currency

Department, they and their sureties are required to execute Bonds of Indemnity before the Civil Officers of the stations in which they reside. It was arranged that such Bonds should bear the stamp required by the law of this State or a certificate by the Stamp Revenue authorities to the effect that the Baroda Stamp duty due thereon has been paid to the Authorities concerned, and that the Assistant Accountant-General in charge of the Paper Currency Department should address his references in such cases directly to the Vahivatdar within whose jurisdiction the person by whom the indemnity bond is to be executed resides.

With a view to reduce routine correspondence between the Huzur English Office and the Residency and to allow more time to the consideration and disposal of important matters, it was arranged that—

(1) Mamlatdars in British Districts should correspond direct with Vahivatdars of the Baroda Raj and *vice versa* with respect to the reciprocal service of non-compulsory processes, such as :—

- (a) Processes issued in heirship inquiries on heirs of deceased registered occupants, district and village hereditary officers and pensioners, and in other miscellaneous inquiries.
- (b) Recording statements of parties in heirship inquiry cases of deceased district and village hereditary officers and pensioners and in other miscellaneous inquiries.
- (c) Notices on persons removing, erasing or injuring boundary marks, or directing them to appear before the officers making the reference, without prejudice to any rights of His Highness' Government to the fields to which the Notices relate, which might be disclosed during any boundary inquiry hereafter.

- (d) Notices issued on defaulters of land revenue and Tagavi and such items as are recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, His Highness' Government undertaking no liability for any failure, shortage, or defect in the service.
 - (e) Notices on defaulters of Octroi duties, and if the person concerned objects to the claim to record and transmit his statement or to ask him to appear before the officer who issued the Notice, it being distinctly understood that no assistance would be rendered for the recovery of the dues.
 - (f) Processes in inquiries in connection with refunds of surplus sale-proceeds of stray cattle and unclaimed property and property left by persons dying intestate.
- (2) Summonses and other Civil processes from Civil Courts in British India should be forwarded direct to the State Courts for service and *vice versa* instead of through the Residency, it being understood that the arrangement would relate to the service, free of all charges, of non-compulsory processes only ; that they would be served in accordance with the laws and usages in force in British India and in the Baroda State, respectively, and that the arrangement would be subject to revision at any time if found not to work satisfactorily.
 - (3) Revenue processes of a non-compulsory character should be transmitted direct between the Baroda Courts and the Courts of the several Political Agencies in Guzerat.
 - (4) Summonses and Notices of Civil and Revenue Courts of a non-compulsory character should be transmitted for service direct between the Baroda

Courts and the Courts of the Native States situated in the Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and other Agencies in Guzerat, as a tentative measure for two years.

- (5) Non-compulsory revenue Notices and correspondence relating to mutation of names in Government records should be forwarded direct by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Subhas of the Baroda Raj to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and *vice versa*, provided that all communications to the Collector of Bombay be addressed in English.
- (6) The Commissions issued by Courts of British India for the examination of persons residing in the Baroda Raj and by the Baroda Civil Courts for the examination of persons residing in British India, should be sent, in future, for execution, direct to the Courts concerned, instead of through the Residency.
- (7) Superintendents of Post Offices and Head Post Masters should correspond direct, if in Vernacular, with the Vahivatdars, and, if in English, with the Subas, regarding the solvency of sureties offered (1) by the public in connection with the payments of Savings Bank deposits, and (2) by the postal employés.
- (8) The Educational Inspectors of the Raj should furnish direct to the Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices, information *re* the name, caste, residence, pay and income from other sources of School masters in this territory, when they are to be entrusted with postal work.
- (9) Correspondence of a routine nature regarding the leaving certificates of students going from schools

in Baroda territory to schools under the control of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, of the Bombay Presidency, and *vice versa*, and in other similar matters, should be conducted direct by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, with the Inspectors of the Baroda Raj, and that in cases other than those of a routine nature, the correspondence should be conducted between the Educational Inspector and the Minister of Education, Baroda Raj, and *vice versa*.

- (10) Certain specified returns of earnings and accounts of receipts and expenditure, &c., on His Highness' Railways should be furnished direct to the Minister by the Railway Officials.
- (11) Certain official publications of the British Government, which used to be supplied to His Highness' Government through the Residency, should be forwarded to the Minister direct in future.
- (12) The Residency Treasury Officer should send direct, through our Police Commissioner, information to the British Military pensioners, residing in the City and its suburbs, that their quarterly pension would be paid on particular dates.
- (13) Applications from persons claiming to be the heirs of deceased (Military) pensioners of the State and asking for the payment of the pension, &c., should be made direct to the General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army, instead of through officers in British India and the Residency.
- (14) The District Traffic Superintendents on the B. B. & C. I. Railway System should correspond direct with the Police Naib Subahs of the Baroda Raj anent the verification of the character of residents of the Raj seeking employment in menial capacities on the Railway.

- (15) Lists of fairs and festivals to be held in Baroda territory annually should be supplied direct by the Subah, Kadi Division, to the Traffic Superintendent, R.-M. Railway.
- (16) Copies of parwanahs granted to Mianas of Kattyawar to travel in Baroda territories should be forwarded direct to the Police Naib-Subahs of the districts concerned, instead of through the Residency.
- (17) The Officers of this State and those of adjoining British Districts and Political Agencies and Native States in Guzerat should correspond direct, as a tentative measure for three years, in matters relating to the removal of encroachments on either side of undisputed boundaries. This arrangement has been agreed to for a period of two years by the States concerned in the Palanpur Agency.

The practice of furnishing the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay with the annual reports and returns of vaccination in the Baroda State was discontinued.

The following Returns, formerly furnished by His Highness' Government to the Residency, periodically, were also discontinued :—

- (1) Weekly Health Reports for the Baroda City.
- (2) Quarterly and Annual Returns of Thuggy and Dacoity Cases.
- (3) Annual Returns of Title-holders.
- (4) Annual Returns of Europeans and Eurasians.

On the other hand, monthly Plague Returns for the Bombay Presidency and information received from the local Governments and the Administrations, regarding the appearance and disappearance of plague in districts and towns of fifty

thousand or more inhabitants, formerly furnished to His Highness' Government by the Residency, were discontinued.

With a view to promote co-operation, an arrangement for direct correspondence was arrived at between the Police of the Baroda Raj and the British Police throughout India, between them and Jail authorities, and between Finger Print Bureaux, as the case may be, in the matter of—

- (a) obtaining evidence of previous convictions,
- (b) tracing finger slips of under-trial prisoners,
- (c) obtaining evidence (but not attendance of witnesses) in Police investigations, and copies of depositions and Punchkyases,
- (d) giving information regarding released convicts, and
- (e) verifying the antecedents and character of Police recruits, subject to the proviso that the correspondence is to be conducted in English and by officers not inferior in rank to Superintendents of Police in British districts and Police Naib-Subahs in the Baroda Raj.

A set of rules was drawn up by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, defining the scope of direct correspondence—(a) between the Police of the Kathiawar States *inter se* (b)—between the Police of the Kathiawar States and the Baroda Raj Police, and (c) between the Police of the Kathiawar States and the Kathiawar Agency Police, in connection with the following matters :—

- (1) Recording statements of witnesses and furnishing copies of them.
- (2) Sending witnesses to identify accused persons and paying bhatta money to them. In this case, no compulsion is employed.

- (3) Conveying intimation regarding the occurrence of cognizable offences or the loss of property.
- (4) Rendering assistance to Police officers in the pursuit and arrest of criminals.
- (5) Communicating the antecedents of bad or suspicious characters.
- (6) Obtaining evidence of previous convictions.
- (7) Giving information regarding released convicts.
- (8) Inquiries concerning the antecedents and character of Police recruits.

These rules were accepted by His Highness' Government.

The foregoing arrangement was also extended to the States under the Mahi Kantha, the Palanpur and the Surat Agencies and the question of extending it further to the States under the Rewa Kantha Agency and to the Cambay State is under correspondence.

The Government of Bombay having framed a similar set of rules to regulate direct correspondence between the Police officers of the Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur Agencies and those of the Baroda State, they also were accepted by His Highness' Government. They permit of direct correspondence in connection with the matters adverted to in the preceding paragraph as well as in the undermentioned additional cases, *viz* :—

- (1) Furnishing copies of Panchayatnamas to investigating officers.
- (2) Police Patels instituting searches at the instance of the investigating officer of a foreign jurisdiction.
- (3) Local Magistrates recording confessions at the request of the Police officer of foreign jurisdiction.
- (4) Tracing of finger slips of under-trial prisoners.

The Secretary of State for India has established a Bureau in London to supply information as to educational facilities and social conditions, etc., to Indian students studying in England, and a standing committee for general advisory purposes. To supplement the activities of the Central Bureau and the advisory committee in London, the Government of India have established local committees consisting of representative European and Indian gentlemen in different Provinces of British India. Accordingly, a Bombay Provincial committee has been formed. With the approval of the Government of Bombay, an advisory local sub-committee for the Baroda State has been constituted to co-operate with the Bombay Provincial Committee and to be affiliated to it. The sub-committee consists of the Resident, the Naib Dewan, the Principal, Baroda College, and the Minister of Education.

It will be noticed that this section of the Report is unusually long this year. In fact, a large number of minor changes have been effected, largely owing to the Officiating Resident's appreciation of the uselessness of much of the routine procedure hitherto followed. The new policy, if worked with tact and good sense by all those affected, will effect a most useful saving of time, and will greatly relieve central offices, whose Heads will now be able to devote more attention to things that really matter. Not only so, but a considerable saving in the time of other people and some reduction of expenses may be confidently expected.

The Political work of the Huzur English Office has been, as for some years past, in the hands of Rao Saheb Laxmilal Dowlatrai, whose experience, tact and industry deserve the warmest approval of His Highness' Government.

II.—THE ARMY.

The strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year 1909-10, as compared with the fixed strength, was as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF FORCE.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.		
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.
ARTILLERY.						
Light Field Battery ...	94	66	160	82	44	126
Total ...	94	66	160	82	44	126
CAVALRY.						
The Mothi Khas Cavalry.	455	24	479	290	20	310
The Chhoti Khas Lancers.	455	24	479	413	22	435
The F. S. R. Cavalry ...	455	24	479	408	24	432
The Guards ...	135	10	145	135	12	147
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,246	78	1,324
INFANTRY.						
1st Regiment ...	698	29	727	740	41	781
2nd „ ...	698	49	747	848	39	887
3rd „ ...	698	29	727	808	37	845
4th „ ...	514	27	541	Amalgamated with the rest.		
Okha Battalion ...	461	14	475	461	14	475
Total ...	3,069	148	3,217	2,857	131	2,988
The Band ...	111	6	117	86	8	94
The General and Staff Officers ...	6	2	8	4	.....	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,780	304	5,084	4,275	261	4,536

The cost of maintaining the above Force during the year is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and Staff Officers.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
1909-10	Rs. 32,140	Rs. 6,02,226	Rs. 4,44,014	Rs. 20,001	Rs. 34,450	Rs. 13,474	Rs. 4,667	Rs. 11,50,972

It will be seen from this statement that the Regular Forces cost the State above eleven lacs and-a-half during the year as against Rs. 12,05,255 in the previous year.

The decrease is mainly due to the following facts :—

(a) Full dress not being supplied to some of the Regiments.

(b) The posts of the Military Secretary and the Brigade-Major being combined in one and the same officer.

(c) The purchase of fewer animals

and (d) The total reduction of the grain compensation allowance granted to men drawing Rs. 10 and under per mensem.

The average annual cost for each effective man in the Artillery was Rs. 225, in the Cavalry Rs. 455, in the Infantry Rs. 149, and in the Band Rs. 214, or taking the whole Force together, the average cost per effective man was Rs. 268 or about Rs. 22 a month.

The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year was as follows :—

Horse.

Shiledars.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force is shown below :—

Horse.	Foot.	Other establish- ment.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,27,076	2,968	32,099	4,63,143

Last year the expenditure was Rs. 4,81,835. The decrease is due to the reduction of allowances in case of Sardars, Shiledars, etc., on occasions of succession.

The average cost of each man in the Irregular Force is Rs. 840 per annum.

Taking the Regular and the Irregular Forces together, the total cost is as follows :—

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and gratuity.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,50,972	4,63,143	74,467	16,88,582

A sum of Rs. 3,64,514 paid on account of the annual contingent commutation money to the British Government is also debited to the Military Department. The grand total of the expenditure in the Military Department during the year was, therefore, Rs. 20,53,096 against Rs. 22,35,619 last year.

The effectives of the Regular Army are composed of the following castes :—

Force.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsee.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.
Cavalry	999	245	2	...	1,246	5'-6"	33-5"
Infantry	1,906	487	3	...	2,396	5'-6"	33"
Artillery	56	25	...	1	82	5'-6"	34"
Band	9	49	28	...	86	5'-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Total	2,970	806	33	1	3,810	5'-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

During the past year a change was made in the system of imparting training to the probationers and attachés. The probationers, who are attached to different corps, had formerly to prepare themselves for examinations single-handed and so did not show very satisfactory results. With a view to minimise their difficulties, a regular class has been opened and lectures in prescribed subjects are given to candidates preparing for the Naib-Sarnobat's Examination. This arrangement has worked well.

Troop and Company Training has been introduced; this commences about 1st April and by successive stages works upto Squadron and Regimental Training ultimately culminating in Brigade and Divisional manœuvres. It is hoped this year that the Divisional manœuvres may be carried out elsewhere than in the vicinity of Baroda, and this will be done when our camp equipage arrives. The above training has proved highly satisfactory and the regular exercise throughout the year helps in a very great measure to keep both men and horses fit and free from disease and fever.

Instructions in bridge-making and entrenchments have been given for the first time; this has been included in the Military training course.

Signalling and Musketry Training are now carried out regimentally, and the new arrangement has facilitated study and progress in each branch without entailing any extra expenditure on Government.

A great advance has been made during this year in the shoeing and care of the Cavalry horses, more scientific methods having been introduced.

Castration was not formerly regularly practised, and as this is absolutely necessary to improve the condition of horses and to make them more amenable to training and discipline, the Department has ordered that castration shall be done during the cold season. The number of horses castrated was 137 and the work was done most satisfactorily by the Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Jogleker.

At His Highness' desire, the Arabs of the Body Guard are to be replaced by Walers. As a beginning 50 Walers, 15-2 in height, have already been ordered, and practically the whole of the Body Guard will be mounted on Walers by the end of 1911, all serviceable Arabs in the ranks being transferred to other Regiments.

As per Huzur Order an indent has been sent to the Manager, Huzur English Office, to equip one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment with breech-loaders.

To stave off the ravages caused by malarial and relapsing fever amongst the men and horses, weekly 10 grain doses of quinine have been given to the men, and chireta and arsenic to the horses. The results have been most beneficial, and the practice will be continued.

Kerosine oil has been used to destroy mosquitoes and their larvæ in the vicinity of the lines, and parties acting as Mosquito Brigades are detailed for this duty in the different corps.

General Birdwood continued to act as General Officer Commanding Baroda Army with the administrative powers of Senapati. Captain R. M. DeCruz acted as Brigade-Major and Military Secretary upto the 10th July 1910, when he was relieved by Captain Kumar Shiv Raj Singh.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Madhaorao Bajee was in command of the Infantry Brigade and Colonel F. H. Nissen in command of the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade during the year.

General Birdwood takes great interest in his work and has done his best to improve the Baroda Forces. He has been well seconded by Colonel Bajee and his other officers, and there can be no doubt that the Department as a whole can look back upon the year's record with satisfaction.

III—LEGISLATIVE.

(a)—PERSONNEL.

The Legislative Department is controlled by the Legal Remembrancer. During the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of the year the Minister was in charge of the Department, the then Legal Remembrancer, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., being on leave. In the middle of October Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S. (retired), was appointed to the post of Legal Remembrancer and he continued to be in charge of the office since then—much to its advantage. The number of Government pleaders, who assisted the Legal Remembrancer in the conduct of litigation on behalf of Government, was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 38.

(b)—LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

During the year the Department produced 11 Acts and 29 sets of Rules concerning several Departments of the State. Of the Acts, 9 are amending measures and the remaining 2 deal with entirely new subjects.

The amending measures were intended to introduce into existing laws such changes as were deemed necessary or desirable. Of these, one may be particularly noticed. It relates to an amendment in the Municipalities' Act. It was found that under the provisions of the Municipal Act the Chief Officer of the Baroda City Municipality was in his executive action too much dependent on the Managing Committee and the Corporation and was in consequence unable to deal with exigencies of Municipal administration as expeditiously and efficiently as could be desired in the case of the Capital City of the State. A representation was therefore made by the President for enlargement of the powers of that officer and for the better constitution of the Managing Committee. A bill was accordingly drafted and sanctioned by the Huzur, whereby the constitution of the Managing Committee of the Baroda City

Municipality has been so changed as to allow it elasticity of action and the powers of the Chief Officer so amplified as to leave him a wider discretion and greater freedom in the execution of Municipal works.

Of the two independent measures, one relates to Crown Lands. The need for such an Act was felt by reason of certain difficulties experienced in the direct management of the Sovereign's private property by the *Khangī Karbhari*. Such management often involved references to Civil and Revenue authorities and it used to be much hampered by their action. It was therefore thought desirable that the *Khangī Karbhari* should have more direct and ampler powers in handling questions affecting the *Khangī* property and with this object in view the Crown Lands Act was framed. The enactment follows the principles of the English Crown Lands Act and the *Khangī Karbhari* has now been invested with powers similar to those of the Wood-Commissioners in England. The Act frees the *Khangī* Department from undue interference on the part of other authorities and enables it to deal with the Crown's private property on its own responsibility, and in its own way. Of course certain limitations have been prescribed, and within these limits the powers of the *Khangī Karbhari* as to leases, purchases, sales and recovery of rent or possession have been clearly defined.

The other independent measure refers to the subject of adoption amongst Hindus. Allusion was made in last year's report to the gigantic task of codifying the Hindu Law undertaken by His Highness' Government. It is satisfactory to note here that this ambitious project has been almost fully completed. Of the six chapters into which the whole scheme was divided, the portion relating to marriage amongst Hindus had been already published as an Act, whilst that which pertained to Adoption was published during the year. A third portion that of Inheritance has been sanctioned this year,

whilst two more sections embracing Joint Family and Parent and Child have been passed through the Legislative Council and only await the sanction of the Huzur. The last part that touches the subject of alienations has been revised by a Committee of experts and is ready for submission to the Legislative council. Thus probably by the end of January 1911 the whole of the Hindu Law will have been codified, which will mark a step remarkable in the Legislative Annals, not only of this State but of India as a whole and will be properly appreciated by the general public as well as by those immediately concerned with the administration of Hindu Law. This codification of the Hindu Law follows the principles laid down in standard books on Hindu Law and as expounded by the Highest Judicial Tribunals in British India and England. Attempts have been made to reconcile conflicting authorities, and in cases where direct authorities could not be found the principles of equity and justice have been unreservedly adopted. As might be expected authorities like the *Mayukha* that are prevalent in Gujarat have been given precedence over others in this compilation, and local and family usages have been expressly recognized.

Of the rules passed during the year, mention must be made of two amendments in the Village Boards Rules. Village Boards have been established in almost all large villages in each Taluka. They include representatives elected by the people of the villages and they have been given powers of initiation and management in regard to certain local concerns, such as village sanitation, maintenance of roads, tanks, wells, &c., and many other matters affecting the well-being of the village population. Further to encourage the people in the control of their own affairs it was thought expedient that Village Boards should have some Judicial powers which would enable them to settle petty Civil and Criminal litigation amongst the village people. Accordingly the Rules were so amended as to empower the Boards to dispose of Civil Suits

up to the value of Rs. 25 and to try such simple offences as hurt, riot, assault, intimidation and mischief. A simple procedure is laid down for the trial of such cases and for the execution of their decrees and orders. This is an experimental measure and the results will be watched with keen interest.

Another amendment in the Village Boards Rules relates to the institution of special Village Boards or Vishista Panchayets. These special Boards take the place of the old Municipalities that were supported by Government and were in fact Government institutions. But latterly as Self-supporting Municipalities came into being it was not deemed proper to allow the other Municipalities to stand as they were. They were then converted into special Village Boards with powers similar to those of ordinary Panchayets but supplemented by additional powers to impose taxes and rates so as to provide themselves with means for defraying their expenditure. These changes were legalised by the incorporation of a new chapter in the Village Board Rules.

The improvement of the condition of agriculturists and their resources has been the subject of constant and careful attention of the Government of His Highness. At suitable places in the State Seed-depôts have been opened by the State and good seeds provided to peasants. It appeared that the Rules regulating the transactions of these depôts required revision and it was decided to eliminate the commercial element therefrom. Accordingly consolidated Rules were re-enacted which prohibited dealings by seed-depôts on credit-system and provided for the better selection, production, storage and distribution of seeds and for effective supervision of depôts and the affairs pertaining to them.

The subject of sanitation has of late received much public attention, and its vital importance is being more extensively

recognized in India as elsewhere. Schemes for the improvement of towns and cities have been undertaken or are under contemplation and Baroda has not lagged behind in this important matter. This State took an early opportunity to place on its statute book an enactment that embodies principles of sanitary buildings which are to be observed in all new extensions of towns. Under the operation of this statute towns would be provided with commodious roads and well-ventilated buildings conducing to the health and safety of the people. It may also be observed that a separate Improvement Act for the City of Baroda has this year been passed by His Highness' Government, and this Act makes the principles of the statute just described applicable to buildings hereafter erected even within the limits of the City, provided their sites are included in the schemes to be prepared by the Improvement Trust. We should thus expect to find at least the Capital City of Baroda by and by provided with buildings constructed on the best hygienic models.

It would be appropriate here to glance at the work performed by the Legislative Council. During the year it held two sittings, one in January and another in July. During the former session it discussed and approved of the Bills relating to Adoption amongst Hindus and Village extensions. The Lepers Bill and the Hindu Inheritance Bill were assented to by the Council in the latter session. All these Bills were afterwards submitted to His Highness who accorded his sanction.

As the term of office of many of the members of the Council expired in January some of them were reappointed, while three of the elected members were allowed to retire. Thus arose the necessity of fresh elections and it became evident that some rules regarding such elections were needed. These were accordingly framed and passed. In large Districts like Kadi and Baroda where groups of Local Boards

have been granted the franchise, the mode of recording votes by means of voting papers was found convenient, while in the smaller districts of Naosari and Amreli where the franchise is restricted to District Local Boards alone the simple method of taking votes at meetings specially convened for the purpose, appeared more suitable. The rules admitted of both these methods and they were adopted in the new elections. Three fresh members were returned by the different constituencies, and were accordingly appointed by Government. It may be noted that the principle laid down for rotation requires some of the members to be retained while others are permitted to retire, so that new comers may have the benefit of the experience of old ones in their deliberations in Council.

The Legal Remembrancer has been directed by the Huzur to watch the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act and report his observations from time to time. During the year the Act appears to have worked well and it seems that the Courts have been alive to its object. The number of applications for exemption was 17,336 as against 190 last year. Of these, 579 were disallowed. The abnormal increase over the preceding year is accounted for by the fact that the year was one wherein the *Kadwa Kunbi* Community in Gujarat is allowed by custom to marry their children. This occasion occurs only once in ten or twelve years in this community. To the same reason is due the rise in the number of offences against the Act, which advanced from 1,506 to 7,408. The percentage of convictions seems to have fallen from 88 to 79. It is satisfactory to note a tendency towards the imposition of higher fines, the average amount of fine having risen from Rs. 18 to 24 per cent. On the whole it will be clear that the working of the Act was not unsatisfactory.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

(a).—PERSONNEL.

Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A.,LL.B., continued as Chief Justice during the year. Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, was Second Judge and Mr. Krishnarao Vinayak Sarangpani, B.A.,LL.B., Third Judge, till December when, on his being appointed Naib Dewan, Mr. Jamsetji Dorabji Khandalawala succeeded him in the Varishta Court. All our Judges have maintained the high reputation of our Courts and Mr. Bhandarkar and his colleagues deserve the thanks of His Highness' Government.

The administrative work of the Department continued to be done by the Nyaya Mantri in consultation with the Chief Justice in important matters till October, when it was transferred again to the Varishta Court.

The work of the District and Assistant Judges was satisfactory; that of Munsiffs and other officers of their rank equally so. Among the latter the following have been reputed as deserving special notice :—

1. Mr. Pestonji Cursetji Thanawala.
2. Mr. Maganlal Laxmishanker Vohora.
3. Mr. Dayabhai Kasanji Naik.
4. Mr. Nanabhai Pestonji Mehta.

The District Judge of Kadi, Mr. Gajanan Bapuji Kothare, died suddenly of cerebral hæmorrhage during the year. He was a very upright, able and conscientious officer. His death is a great loss to the Department.

(b).—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Varishta Court	...	...	...	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Judge.	}	...	...	5
Assistant Judges' Courts		...	...	3
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	..	...	23
District Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	4
Ex-Officio Revenue Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	93
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts...	...	...	...	28
Village Munsiff Courts	...	...	...	4
Other Officers invested with civil powers	...	...	...	11

The post of the First Assistant Judge, Baroda City, in charge of the City Division, was raised to the grade of a District Judge during the year.

The work performed by the Civil Courts in their original jurisdiction during the year is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposed of (including pending cases of the previous year).
1909-10	13,379	13,759
1908-09	14,181	14,632

The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 2,399 as against 2,779 in the preceding year, of which 106 cases were more than one year old against 89 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly noticed in suits for small sums. It is partially due to the work of the Conciliators, who finally settled, without the intervention of Civil Courts, 2,378 cases during the year. The decrease in the disposal of suits is more than counterbalanced by an excess of 3,053 in the disposal of criminal cases and 16,434 in that of miscellaneous

cases. The number of miscellaneous applications swelled this year to 17,775, owing to applications under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act for permission to marry infants of the Kadwa Kanbi Caste.

Classifying the civil suits, which are divisible into ordinary and Small Causes suits, according to subject matter, their percentages stand as follows :—

Ordinary Suits.	Percentages in		Small Causes Suits.	Percentages in	
	1909-10.	1908-09.		1909-10.	1908-09.
Relating to money matters ...	73	70	Relating to Contracts...	97·7	97·3
Relating to immoveable property ...	23	26	Relating to Damages...	·5	·5
Relating to other matters ...	4	4	Relating to the recovery of possession or the value of moveable property ...	1·8	1·2

Disposal, etc., is shown thus :—

Ordinary Civil Suits.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases (days).	Pending at the end of the year.
1909-10 ...	5,448	18,14,070	5,526	160	1,670
1908-09 ...	5,837	17,86,812	6,158	199	1,748

Suits of more than one year's standing, pending at the end of the year, numbered 103 against 87 in the previous year. Though the number of new suits has fallen, the valuation has increased, showing an increase in the number of cases of higher values.

The reduction in average duration by as many as 39 days is remarkable. It is entirely due to the care that is being bestowed on the successful service of processes and the quick

disposal of cases. The average duration of non-contested cases was 63 against 72 days in the previous year. For the gradually increasing rapidity shewn in the disposal of cases the Department is to be congratulated. At the same time it will not forget that a good thing may be carried too far. Rumours are occasionally to be heard that the pressure of the Varisht Court is such that inexperienced or timid judges might easily be led into forgetting, that after all the chief thing is that justice should be done and that rapid action is only good when it is consistent with the attainment of this all-important result.

Small Causes Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested suits (days).	Pending at the end of the year.
1909-10 ...	7,931	5,29,005	8,233	63	729
1908-09 ...	8,344	5,34,802	8,474	72	1,031

The reduction in the average duration of contested Small Causes suits from 72 to 63 days is again a very satisfactory feature. The average duration of non-contested suits was 31 against 39 days last year. The arrears also have been appreciably reduced.

File and Disposal of Darkhasts.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old Darkhasts.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average: duration (days).
1909-10 ...	16,341	17,423	4,677	99
1908-09 ...	15,519	14,573	5,759	97

There has been a great increase in the file and disposal of Darkhasts. The arrears have also decreased, though the average duration remains much the same.

The following table shows the mode in which the Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Razinama, compromise, etc.	Satisfied by actual execution.
1909-10	17 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	28 per cent.
1908-09	19 „	25 „	31 „	25 „

The percentage of satisfaction by actual execution is satisfactory.

The following table shows the various processes resorted to in order to effect satisfaction of the Darkhasts in which the aid of the Courts was solicited :—

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentages in Darkhasts of Ordinary Suits.		Percentages in Darkhasts of Small Cause Suits.	
	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.
Satisfaction obtained by actual payment of money	58	53	88·6	81·4
„ „ by delivery of possession ...	12·4	13·4	...	·1
„ „ by selling immoveable property	23	24·8	...	...
„ „ by selling moveable property.	5·2	5·4	9·8	14·3
„ „ by imprisonment of judgment debtors	·4	·4	·6	1·2
„ „ by giving periodical instalments	1	3	1	3

It is instructive to note the decreasing necessity of a resort to the sale of moveable and immoveable property for the satisfaction of decretal claims and the rise in the percentage of Darkhasts, in which satisfaction is obtained by actual money payment. In the year 1903-04 this percentage was 38 and 79 for ordinary and Small Causes suits, respectively. Its rise in subsequent years is said to indicate a growing desire among debtors to meet the claims of their decree-holders and to show that their ability to pay is also gradually increasing.

Civil Appeals.

Year.	Filed.	Value in rupees.	Disposed of including old pending Appeals.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration (days).	
					Contested Appeals.	Other Appeals.
1909-10 ...	1,275	3,92,379	1,247	1,254	234	97
1908-09 ...	1,475	6,10,603	1,368	1,226	278	129

The decrease in disposals is due to the fact that the Assistant Judge at Kadi was engaged for nearly three months in disposing of a Civil Original case and that a good deal of leave was taken by various officers. Besides this, two Munsiffs, who formerly exercised appellate powers, ceased to do so during the year.

Results of Civil Appeals.

Year.	First Appeals decided by the Varishta Court.			Second Appeals decided by the Varishta Court.			Appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Percentage.			Percentage.			Percentage.		
	Confirmed.	Rejected.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Rejected.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Rejected.	Modified.
1909-10 ...	47	34	19	70	21	9	57.5	26	16.5
1908-09 ...	58	32	10	72.3	23.3	4.4	66.3	25.8	12.9

Village Munsiff's Courts.

During the year the Village Munsiff's Court at Bhadran was abolished on account of the Munsiff having taken to practise as a Pleader. On the other hand a new Court was established at Kadi. Though the number of Courts thus remained the same, the number of suits instituted before them has decreased as will be seen below :—

Year.			Number of Suits.	Value in Rupees.	Average duration (days).
1909-10	...	...	131	4,380	22
1908-09	...	...	508	16,636	16

The decrease is chiefly due to the abolition of the Village Court at Bhadran which supplied a great number of suits every year.

The Conciliators.

The system of Conciliation was in force during the year in 22 Talukas, including the Baroda City, as against 11 in the previous year. The number of Conciliators was 211 against 110. The state of their file and its disposal was as under :—

Districts.				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				File.	Disposal, including pending cases.	Arrears.	File.	Disposal.	Arrears.
Baroda	...	...	...	3,968	3,810	374	2,601	2,679	216
Kadi	...	...	...	5,508	5,374	236	2,493	2,515	102
Amreli	...	...	...	342	213	141	219	223	15
Naosari	...	...	...	206	181	25	27	27	...
Total				10,024	9,578	779	5,340	5,444	338

The Conciliators disposed of 92 per cent. of cases before them, the last year's percentage being 94. The average duration was 24 days as against 32 days last year. The extension of the system to new Talukas has nearly doubled the number of cases filed. As many as 2,378 of them were disposed of and the claims dealt with in them satisfied without the intervention of the Civil Courts. In 3,664 cases the parties came to amicable settlements which were filed in the Courts: and only in 3,536 cases were certificates issued to parties allowing them to go to the ordinary tribunals. In this way nearly two-thirds of the cases were amicably settled. The Institution has thus apparently proved a success and led to a diminution of litigation in the ordinary Courts.

Village Panchayats.

In addition to the systems of Village Munsiffs and of Conciliators, the Village Panchayats were empowered under Huzur Order to try Civil Suits upto Rs. 25 and certain petty criminal offences. 111 Village Panchayats were invested with such powers during the year. The following statement will show the work turned out by them:—

File.	Disposal.	In Plaintiff's favour.	In Defendant's favour.	Otherwise.	Average duration (days).
186	170	123	8	39	11

Possessory Suits.

The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under:—

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
1909-10 ...	639	517	122	37
1908-09 ...	705	590	115	32

The average duration has slightly increased, but calls for no special remarks.

Criminal Cases.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration (days).	Average duration of summary causes (days).
1909-10 ...	14,724	14,337	7½	6
1908-09 ...	10,966	11,284	8	5

The increase in the file is mainly due to the increase of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act. The number of persons, whose cases were disposed of, was 32,046 against 27,517 in the preceding year, indicating that there was an average of more than two accused persons to each case.

The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 17,468 against 19,659 in the preceding year.

Percentages of different Cases of Offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against the person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false document.	Against the coinage.	Against public servants.	Other offences.
1909-10 ...	23	29·4	0·6	4·8	2	·3	·1	·5	39·3
1908-09 ...	36	30	0·5	5·8	3·2	·6	·4	·7	32·8

In both years over one-half of the offences were against property or against the person. The large increase in the number of offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act is represented in the rise in the percentage of "other offences." The more serious cases in the year consisted of 64 cases of murder, 26 of culpable homicide, 170 of grievous hurt, 14 of

rape, 22 of dacoity, 247 of robbery, 197 of house-breaking and theft, and 23 of forgery. The figures under the corresponding heads in the preceding year were 66, 31, 148, 22, 26, 215, 314 and 35.

Percentage of Conviction.

Year.		Convicted.	Acquitted.
1909-10	...	56	44
1908-09	...	35	65

The increase in the percentage of conviction is due to large number of cases under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act, which hardly admits of any other result than conviction.

Punishments.

Year.		Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.
1909-10	...	1	7,546	1,067	...	39	28
1908-09	...	...	2,888	1,243	2	9	29

Of the persons convicted, 8,360 were males and 321 females. Last year the figures were respectively 3,911 and 268.

Criminal Appeals.

Year.		Filed and old pending appeals.	Disposed of.	Percentage of cases.		
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Remanded for retrial, &c.
1909-10	...	323	300	64	13	23
1908-09	...	461	419	63	13	24

The high percentage of confirmation was thus maintained during the year.

Inamdars' Work.

The number of Inamdars invested with criminal powers was 23 at the close of the year against 24 in the preceding year. Of these only three tried cases, and they disposed of 25. The number of persons involved in these cases was 61, of whom 2 were convicted and 3 acquitted, whilst the cases against the other 56 were disposed of by Razinamas, etc. Last year there were two cases involving 3 accused persons, of whom 2 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

The number of pleaders and mukhtyars in the several Courts of the State was 351 at the close of the year; 15 special sanads granted to pleaders in the British Courts were renewed for a period of two years; and 12 permanent sanads were given to new pleaders during the year. Of the total number of pleaders, 3 were Barristers-at-Law, 40 LL.B.s, 1 a High Court pleader, 22 District pleaders and the remaining 285 had either passed the Local pleaders' or mukhtyar's examinations.

Income and Expenditure.

The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts from Stamps, Court-fees, and other items during the year and the preceding year were as under:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10	3,88,057	3,92,043
1908-09	2,94,258	4,02,857

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 38,799 in the income, while the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 10,814. The increase in the income is mainly due to the Court-fee receipts for applications to permit marriages of infants under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act and the receipts of fines under the same Act.

(c)—EXTRADITION CASES.

YEAR.	Demands by Baroda.		Demands on Baroda.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
1908-09	158	224	106	198
1909-10	142	273	103	212

Out of the demands made by Baroda, 5 had to be withdrawn, while out of those received by it, 4 had to be withdrawn by British authorities and 3 by Native States. During the year 244 men were surrendered to Baroda in 134 cases, while Baroda surrendered 139 persons in 81 cases. Out of 279 extradited persons (including 35 that remained to be tried at the close of the last year), 101 were convicted and 138 acquitted or discharged in 137 cases and 40 remained to be tried in 18 cases at the end of the year.

(d)—REFORMS.

In addition to changes and developments already noticed, the following events occurred :—

- (I) Criminal jurisdiction over the Waghers in Okhamandal, formerly solely entrusted to the Assistant Resident there, was partially restored to the State. Under the new arrangement, such cases as can be tried only by a First Class Magistrate and the

powers of a District Magistrate are reserved for the Assistant Resident. The rest of the Criminal jurisdiction has been restored to us.

(II) Direct transmission of non-compulsory Civil processes and commissions for the examination of witnesses was established between the Courts of this State and the Courts in British India and Courts established in Native States by the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

(III) Jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of possessory suits was transferred from the Vahivatdars to the Munsiffs in the following Talukas :—

Sinore.	Dehegam.
Dabhoi.	Vyara.
Sankheda.	Dhari.
Savli.	Kodinar.
Karjan.	

(e)—THE HUZUR NYAYA KUTCHERI.

As stated in past reports the Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State, but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness, who is advised in the exercise of this power, by a Committee composed of not less than three members. The Legal Remembrancer and Naib Dewan, a Judge of the Varishta Court, not connected with the case under appeal and the Huzur Kamdar, are usually members of this Committee. They hold their sessions four times in the year, and continue to work till all the cases, ready for hearing, are disposed of. They give a regular hearing to the parties concerned, and report their conclusions to His Highness, who passes the final decision. But His Highness was pleased to confer his power of final decision upon the Judicial Board in all cases except those of capital punishment during his absence from India. The following

table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Kutcheri during the year 1909-10 and 1908-09 :—

Nature of cases.	Arrears of the last year.		Filed in the current year.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Appeals—								
(a) Civil ...	17	13	28	16	32	22	13	7
(b) Criminal.	1	2	9	13	8	13	2	2
Extraordinary application—								
(a) Civil ...	1	...	4	10	5	2	...	8
(b) Criminal.	1	...	18	15	19	15	...	...
Total ...	20	15	59	54	64	52	15	17

Out of the 7 Civil appeals that remained pending at the close of the year :—

3 were completely heard, but opinions on them had not been recorded.

4 were not ready for hearing owing to the non-service of summonses on Respondents.

The 2 Criminal appeals that remained pending were not ready for hearing, owing to the non-service of summonses on Respondents.

Out of the 8 Civil Extraordinary applications that remained pending at the end of the year :—

3 could not be taken up, as Pleaders had applied for postponements.

5 were sent to the Legal Remembrancer for hearing and disposal as Mr. K. V. Sarangpani, who attended to the Huzur Kamdar's work during that officer's absence in England with His Highness, had been concerned with these cases, while he was a Judge of the Varishta Court.

V.—REVENUE—SECTION A.

(a)—ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT.

The constitution of the Land Revenue Department remained much the same as in the previous year, but as then anticipated many important changes have been brought about on the recommendation of the local Decentralization Commission. By Huzur Order, dated 26th March 1910, the office of the Joint Sar-Subha was abolished, and further addition was made to the scope of the Sar-Subha's work by placing the Abkari, Printing and Stationery branches from 1st April and the Barkhali Branch from 1st May in his charge. The Sanitary Branch was placed under the Medical Department and most of the executive work done by the Sar-Subha was transferred to the District Officers. Thus, besides the general District Administration, collection of land tax, local cess, income-tax, &c., the Department exercised general supervision over Wards, Devasthan and Attached Estates, Local Boards, Barkhali, Registration, Abkari, Printing and Stationery work.

The post of Sar-Subha was held by Dewan Tek Chand, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, M.R.A.S., I.C.S., for almost the whole of the year, *i.e.*, up to 11th July, when he proceeded on three months' leave for a language examination. During his absence, Mr. V. Y. Vaniker, M.A., was appointed to act for him. In addition to his own duties, Dewan Tek Chand worked as President of the Decentralization Commission. Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni, B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, continued as Naib Sar-Subha in the Revenue Branch till 30th April, Mr. Laxuman Govind Ghanekar, B.A., as Assistant in the Boundary Branch till 15th July 1910, and Mr. Laxuman Narayen Limaye, B.A., LL.B., in the Registration Branch throughout the year. The Local Board and Sanitary Branches were looked after by Dr. Dhurandhar till his retirement on 20th March, when he was succeeded by Dr. Cooper, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Lond.). In the latter part of the year,

the Sar-Subha was assisted by Mr. K. G. Deshpande, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law in the Revenue, Abkari, Printing and Stationery Branches, by Mr. Rangnath Sambhunath, B.A., in the Boundary Branch, by Mr. Mangesh Kamlaji Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., into the Devasthan Palyapalak, Japti-Vahivat, Compensation and Local Board Branches and by Mr. Hari Waman Limaye in the Barkhali Branch, newly entrusted to the Sar-Subha. Mr. Tek Chand and his Assistants and the District Subhas all did excellent work. Among the Subhas Messrs. Khaserao Jadhav and Manubhai Mehta deserve special mention.

Territorial divisions and sub-divisions remained unchanged.

The Kadi District was under Mr. Khaserao Jadhav, and Mr. Raojibhai Patel acted for him during his absence on privilege leave. Mr. V. Y. Vanikar was Subha of the Baroda District for about five months, when he was transferred as Accountant-General, and Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta appointed in his place. Similarly, Mr. Usafalli Jamadar held charge of the Naosari District till December when he was transferred to the Police Department, and Mr. Govindbhai H. Desai took his place. The latter officer was appointed as Census Superintendent in June and Mr. Rustamji Kothawala held the charge of the District as Acting Subha. The Amroli Division was under Mr. Maneklal Desai throughout the year.

Dewan Tek Chand travelled for 93 days, visited 19 Mahals and 36 villages, and inspected 4 Naib-Subha's offices and 5 Vahivatdars' offices. During his tour he drew the attention of the officers concerned to the urgency of recovering past arrears of revenue in their respective districts and the due disposal of official correspondence, &c. Special Officials were appointed for the recovery of past arrears where necessary.

The Subhas also did satisfactory touring.

(b)—GENEAL CONDITIONS.

The collection of Land Revenue naturally depends upon the amount and distribution of the rainfall and the consequent

outturn of the crops during the year. The following table gives a comparative statement of the rainfall for the last two years :—

Name of District.	Rainfall in 1908-09.	Rainfall in 1909-10.
Kadi	32·9	29·18
Baroda	35·19	33·51
Naosari	47·9	61·52
Amreli	21·41	27·26

The rainfall during the year, though more than the average of the last ten somewhat dry years in all the Districts, was a little less in Kadi and Baroda, and more in the other two Districts than in the year preceding it. It was fairly and evenly distributed, and though its early cessation in September had some effect on crops, yet the outturn on the whole showed an improvement over that of the previous year.

The yield of stable crops was throughout the Districts better during the year than in 1908-09. Individual crops like wheat and tobacco show a slight decrease, but it does not call for any special remarks.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the prices of principal food-stuffs :—

(Number of pounds sold for the rupee).

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Bajri.		Jowar.		Gram.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Kadi	14	16	22	26	23	28	28	28	19	31	18	20
Baroda	19	26	21	23	25	29	36	36	18	26	15	15
Naosari	32	39	20	22	23	27	not given	14	15	16	19	
Amreli	12	12½	23	25½	27	31	not given				19	21

It will be observed that the staple foods were cheaper than in the previous year. The rise in the daily wages of artisans and labourers has been continuous, while agricultural labour is getting scarce. All the Districts show that agricultural live stock and implements have increased in number, and with a few more good years a return to the pre-famine conditions may be expected. An increase has also been reported in pacca wells both for irrigational and domestic purposes.

(c)—LAND REVENUE.

The following table gives the total number of Sarkari and alienated villages in the several districts :—

Division.				Total villages.	Alienated villages.
Kadi	...	...	...	1,157	87
Baroda	...	...	...	855½	71
Naosari	...	...	...	995	39
Amreli	...	...	...	302	26
Total ...				3,309½	224

There has been a decrease of 3 in the alienated villages, and it is accounted for by the resumption of two villages in the Kadi District and one in the Baroda District.

The following table gives the area of land relinquished and the area leased for cultivation during the year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

District.	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kadi	15,589	53,599	30,181	39,556
Baroda	2,645	15,377	3,808	11,622
Naosari	267	20,002	140	13,278
Amreli	5,163	17,178	13,544	4,984
Total ...	23,664	106,156	47,673	69,440

In Kadi the area relinquished is twice that of the previous year and in Amreli also the figures are not re-assuring. The Kadi Subha states that most of the good lands have already been taken up and that the annual visitations of plague are thinning the number of the working population. The results in Amreli are attributed by the Subha to the demoralization of the people owing to the continuous grant of suspensions and remissions to Khatedars in the past years. Mr. Maneklal says the people held on to surplus lands in the hope of obtaining eventual remissions from Government; but now they see that their hopes are not to be realized they have at last thrown up this surplus land. The Sar-Subha suggests the existence of a tendency to forsake the country for the attractions and profits of the towns. But the facts want a good deal more sifting before this last statement can be accepted. So far as can be seen, the desire to hold land is as strong as ever, and if the towns are growing, it is through an influx of labourers—not cultivators.

The following table shows the area of land transferred by cultivators:—

How transferred.	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
Inheritance	9,477	144,473	8,959	125,722
Partition	254	2,602	186	2,490
Gifts or exchange	329	4,299	193	1,835
Mortgage	936	5,120	474	3,040
Redemption	100	571	86	493
Sale	3,547	37,631	5,405	48,008
Other reasons	3,148	29,953	1,428	16,633
Total	17,791	224,649	16,731	198,281

Noteworthy features are the fall in transfers by mortgages and the rise in the transfers due to sales. This increase in the number of sales brings about an agreement of the village records with the actual facts and shows the real meaning of numerous transactions, formerly hidden by being described as mortgages ; it is mainly due to the recent decrease in the stamp duty on sales and increase in the duty on mortgage.

The revenue demands and collections during the year are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

District.	1908-09.			1909-10.		
	Demands.	Collections.	Per-centage.	Demands.	Collections.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Kadi	29,60,491	28,57,615	96·5	29,93,831	28,85,496	96·4
Baroda	35,36,760	34,36,781	97·1	37,40,220	37,29,546	99·7
Naosari	17,47,181	17,34,259	99·2	17,07,568	16,95,825	99·2
Amreli	9,05,769	8,55,586	94·4	9,04,672	8,68,550	96·0
Huzur Treasury	19,847	19,847	.....	13,218	13,218	.....
Total	91,69,998	89,04,088	97·0	93,59,509	91,92,185	98·2

The percentage of realization has further improved during the year and the aggregate collections appear to be very satisfactory—a result due partly to the good harvests and high prices of cotton and partly to the vigilance of our Revenue Officers.

Remissions granted under the ordinary rules are shewn in the following table :—

District.	Past arrears.	Current arrears.	Total.	Previous years' Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kadi	74,662	33,209	1,07,871	
Baroda	21,927	10,690	32,617	
Naosari	6,932	6,774	13,706	
Amreli	13,409	2,451	15,860	
Total ...	1,16,930	53,124	1,70,054	2,11,899

A comparative statement of outstanding arrears is given below :—

District.	At the beginning of 1909-10.	At the close of 1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kadi	24,84,834	15,20,180
Baroda	22,16,885	13,96,720
Naosari	32,894	16,762
Amreli	14,45,205	11,01,476
Total ...	61,79,818	40,35,138

The heavy arrears which existed in all the Districts have been reduced considerably. The following comparative statement gives the number of cases in which coercive measures were resorted to :—

Coercive measures taken.

Measures.						1908-09.	1909-10.
Notices	...	...	...	...	...	88,353	61,925
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	127	263
Sales of land	...	...	...	...	...	22,137	2,497
„ moveable property	...	...	...	...	...	742	322
„ immoveable property...	...	...	...	...	...	598	248
Cases in which land was resumed and entered as unoccupied as there were no bidders.						236	716
Arrests	...	...	...	...	...	722	450
Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	142	515
Attachments of Government land	...	...	...	...	...	4,163	6,450
Attachment of alienated land	...	...	...	...	...	241	269
„ of alienated and Narwa villages.					...	...	...
Total ...						97,461	73,655

The table discloses an appreciable decrease in the coercive measures resorted to during the year.

(d).—LOCAL CESS.

The local cess demands and collections of the year as compared with those of the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

District.						1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
						Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kadi	...	...	...			1,85,761	1,82,592	1,85,104	1,82,472
Baroda	...	...	...			2,68,028	2,62,790	2,68,343	2,68,256
Naosari	...	...	...			1,22,808	1,22,865	1,23,036	1,22,816
Amreli	...	...	...			71,239	67,749	68,188	66,109
Total ...						6,47,836	6,35,496	6,44,671	6,39,653

The percentage of realization of local cess is as satisfactory as the collection of land revenue.

(e).—TAXES.

Under the head of taxes are included the Ayapat Vero (Income Tax), Ubhad Vero (a kind of house rent paid by non-agriculturists), certain Miscellaneous Taxes which could not be absorbed in the Ayapat Vero, and the Pilgrim tax at Dwarka.

The total revenue from all taxes was Rs. 1,48,791 during the year as against Rs. 1,75,652 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of Income Tax-payers and the amount recoverable from them for the last two years :—

District.	Number of persons.		Demand.		Collection.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kadi ...	1,552	1,579	23,118	23,092	22,780	23,080
Baroda ...	1,998	1,989	35,727	42,430	34,559	39,470
Naosari ...	760	646	13,699	13,569	13,227	13,230
Amreli ...	363	327	5,530	6,218	5,378	5,649
Huzur Treasury ...	722	569	20,578	24,405	20,578	24,405
Total ...	5,395	5,110	98,652	1,09,714	96,522	1,05,834

Most of the Miscellaneous Veras have been gradually abolished and those remaining have been retained owing to considerations of a political nature. Attempts are being continued to abolish the remaining miscellaneous imposts wherever practicable.

(f).—BOUNDARY BRANCH.

Mr. L. G. Ghanekar held charge of this Branch upto almost the end of the year when he was transferred to the Survey Department and Mr. Rangnath Sambhunath appointed in his place.

The strength of permanent establishment remained the same as last year. Two extra Surveyors continued to work throughout the year.

The following comparative statement shows the important work done during the last two years :—

Serial No.	Work.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	Boundaries verified	91	16
2	Boundaries settled	10	9
3	Boundaries surveyed	32	79
4	Disputes with British Districts settled ...	.....	22
5	Cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court ... ..	.....	2
6	Foreign Boundaries examined	213	166
7	Taluka records examined	9	11
8	Railway Demarcation	106	41
9	Copies of maps supplied to other offices ...	480	487
10	Copies of field-book	72	275
11	Boundaries examined by local Officers ...	1,314	1,242

Items Nos. 1 and 2 form really the most important work. This year's deficiency of outturn is only apparent. At a meeting with the Bhavnagar representative in May last, a

joint statement has been recorded admitting that 42 boundaries are undisputed ; but the maps, etc., will be signed after the whole frontier is completed. Similarly 16 boundaries of Rajpipla have been admitted to be undisputed.

The cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court were unimportant and merely involved interpretation of past decisions. There are many disputes pending in the Boundary Commissioner's Court. The Jaspur demarcation is a very old case ; but it is not yet ripe for hearing, as the Bhaderwa Thakore is not ready with his statements of claims.

As a result of the Railway demarcation, 300 bighas of land have been relinquished by the K. K. V. Railway.

REVENUE—SECTION B.

(a)—RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

As explained in previous reports, the Devasthan Adhikari had the following duties to perform :—

- (a) Actual management, in all its details of Religious and Charitable Institutions, once managed by the Khangri Department ;
- (b) Control over Institutions in the Districts under State management originally looked after by the Settlement Department ;
- (c) Supervision under Act VI of Samvat 1961 over Institutions managed by private individuals and receiving aid from the State in the shape of Inami villages, Barkhali lands, or cash allowances ;
- (d) Supervision over Charitable Endowments under Act VIII of Samvat 1961.

The numbers of Institutions under heads (a) and (b) remained unaltered, *viz.*, 19 and 28 respectively, but of the savings of these institutions three Funds, *viz.*, (1) Repair Fund, (2) Reserve Fund and (3) General Fund, have been created as observed in last year's report. The Repair Fund consists of fixed sums separately assigned to various institutions aggregating Rs. 11,172 per year. The Reserve Fund is formed by means of fixed sums contributed by all the institutions, amounting to Rs. 5,580 every year. It stands in the name of the Devasthan Adhikari, and is meant to meet unforeseen expenses not provided for in the ordinary budgets of the institutions. The balance of this Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 306-12-5. The General Fund made up of the savings from all Devasthan incomes also stands in the Devasthan

Adhikari's name, and is intended for several religious and charitable works of public utility. It amounted to Rs. 79,904-1-9 at the end of the year, inclusive of the investments made in the Bank of Baroda and Government of India Promissory Notes.

The property, moveable and immoveable, owned by these Institutions, is worth Rs. 17,14,256. Useless articles belonging to Khangī Devasthans in the Baroda City were sold, and a sum of Rs. 5,841 has been realized and credited to the Devasthan Dharmadaya General Fund.

Food is distributed free to the poor Hindoos and Mahomedans of the City of Baroda at the Kedareshwar Khichadi and Gyarmi Karkhanas. The recipients of the charity are given passes, which are not transferable. The expenditure is now regulated by rules framed on modern principles of discriminating charity and sanctioned by the Huzur in June 1909. In accordance with these rules, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Nadkarni, Waghojirao Shirke and Narayanrao Munshi, was appointed to enquire into the circumstances of each pass-holder and to revise the number of passes. This work was commenced in October 1909 and finished in April last. The following statement shows the results of the revision :—

Name of Institution.	Number of passes granted at the last revision (1904-05).	Number of passes at the close of (1908-09).	Number of passes granted at the recent revision.
Kedareshwar Khichadi...	1,255	863	540
Gyarmi... ..	792	733	481
Total...	2,047	1,596	971

Of these 971 passes, 13 were to continue upto July 1910 only, and thus the numbers of passes at the end of the year were 529 and 429 respectively.

The total expenditure of all institutions under direct State management was Rs. 90,014 as against Rs. 97,611 last year, showing a reduction of Rs. 7,597, mostly under the items of alms given in Sadavrats, and establishment charges at the various institutions.

Institutions under head (c), managed by private individuals and receiving aid from the State number about 6,000. They have come under stricter supervision by Government, in pursuance of the Sarvajanik Sanstha Nibandh (Act VI of Samvat 1961). Institutions having an annual income of more than Rs. 200 are obliged to submit their budgets for sanction to the authorities of the Devasthan Department. Such institutions numbered 170, upto the close of the last year; the managers of 98 of them had submitted budgets, while those of 25 more institutions produced budgets in 1909-10. Measures have been adopted through the Barkhali Department to obtain budgets from the rest.

The rules and regulations framed by the Department under section 24 of the Charitable Endowments Act VIII of Samvat 1961 have not received Huzur sanction as yet.

The Sarvajanik Sanstha Nibandh is worked by the Department with due care and tact. The worshipping public and most of the temple managers soon came to understand the benevolent intentions of Government; a few interested managers were somewhat recalcitrant, but they are now reconciled to the provisions of the Act. The public have begun to realize that Government supervision ensures the proper disposal of properties and incomes in the manner desired by the donors and by the communities concerned, and that abuses

are prevented to a certain degree. His Highness' Government are strongly of opinion that State interference to the extent indicated above is both necessary and desirable.

Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., held charge of the office of Devasthan Assistant and Sarvajanic Sanstha Tapasni Kamdar from the beginning of the year upto 12th May, from which date the duties of that office were entrusted to the respective Subhas under the Decentralization Scheme. Mr. Nadkarni visited 225 institutions in the Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Districts, of which 77 were visited more than once, and 7 in foreign territory, and discharged his duties most satisfactorily.

(b).—COURT OF WARDS.

The number of Wards in the beginning of the year was 61. Superintendence was assumed over 9 new Wards and withdrawn from 8 and the number of Wards at the close of the year was thus 62.

The Sar-Subha as Palya Palak Adhikari has to look after the management of the minors' estates and their education.

Budgets were framed as usual with due regard to the circumstances of the Wards and with the help of an Advisory Committee, where annual incomes were Rs. 2,000 and upwards. Small agents were employed to manage the properties of the richer Wards, while for the rest the Vahivatdars did the work, with the help of unpaid private guardians where available. The total value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 30,93,174 and the annual income to Rs. 2,17,162.

Most of the members of the Advisory Committee took a real interest in the affairs of the Wards and the Department has brought to the notice of Government the services of Messrs. Waghojirao Kuwarjee Shirke, Narayenrao Krishna Munshi and Raghunath Moreshwar Harshe.

The Department did what it could to reduce the debts of the Wards and to make their property as reproductive as possible. Under orders passed by the Huzur on the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, much of the work relating to the Wards, Devasthans, &c., now done in the Head Office, has been transferred to District Officers. The posts of Tapasni Kamdar under the Sarvajanic Sanstha Nibandh and Palya Palak Superintendent have been now abolished, and a few more clerks have been given to the District Officers to do the additional work which thus falls upon them.

In the course of the year, Kamlabai, sister of minor Ramchandra Madhavrao Fadnis, Krishnarao Bhawanrao Kadam of the City of Baroda, and Ambalal Raghunath of Walwod, Bhadran Mahal were married.

The Wards Boarding House at Baroda was started at the end of the year 1907-08. The number of inmates in the beginning of the year was 15 and that at the close was 11. Care is taken to study the wants of the boys, and every effort is made to make the institution useful and inviting. The physical, moral, intellectual and to a certain extent the religious education of the Wards is also attended to. The average monthly expenses per Ward came to about Rs. 16. Government are, however, of opinion that this institution requires a little further development.

(c).—ATTACHED ESTATES.

The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and at the close of the year and the causes which led to attachment :—

Causes	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
Under the Guardian and Wards Act ...	42	35
Mortgaged to Government for loans ...	45	50
Attached for arrears of revenue ...	56	54
Attached owing to disputes among holders.	21	19
Attached owing to the mismanagement of temples ...	39	18
Attached pending mutation of names ...	70	138
Attached for protection of Government shares ...	2	4
Attached as being the properties of temples under Government management ...	14	9
Attached for other causes ...	141	49
Total ...	430	371

The number of estates newly attached and released from attachment during the year were respectively 118 and 177.

The following table shows the number of attached estates, their annual income and arrears for the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of attached estates.	Demand.			Collections.			Arrears.			Remarks.
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.	
1909-10.	371	Rs. 4,94,013	a. 5	p. 3	3,79,918	5	7	8,73,931	13	10	Over-collection. 15,474-11-6
1908-09.	430	Rs. 7,32,290	a. 0	p. 0	4,67,030	0	0	11,99,320	0	0	Over-collection. 1,776-15-2
					61,270	0	0	3,96,157	0	0	
					4,57,427	0	0	6,56,574	0	0	
					76,758	0	0	7,43,333	0	0	

The arrears appear to have been reduced, probably mainly, because the year was a prosperous one.

The following tabular statement will show the number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment :—

Number of estates under attachment for more than					
One year and under.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
169	42	16	14	130	371

(d).—COMPENSATION BRANCH.

The new Land Acquisition Rules came into force on the 18th August 1909. They are based on the Land Acquisition Act in force in British India.

Under Huzur Order No. 37, dated 20th March 1907, the P. W. Department was required to fix compensation in all cases, for which they assumed land, buildings, etc., and the Sar-Subha, along with his proper duties in connection with compensation, was given certain powers of supervision over the P. W. Department by Huzur Order No. A/69, dated 16th July 1908. But as these arrangements were found to be not altogether satisfactory, the matter was again submitted to Government for consideration and orders were passed, in connection with the Decentralization Commission Report, retransferring compensation work from the Public Works to the Revenue Department.

The following Statement furnishes information regarding the work done during the year :—

Details of cases in which compensation was awarded.

District and Department.	Number of cases.	Area of land compensated for in Bighas.	Amount of the award.	Area of land given in exchange in Bighas.	Property other than land compensated for.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sar-Subha's Office	2	.....	.....	.....	15,257 7 3
Special Compensation Officer, Baroda City ...	112	50 6 0	8,425 7 6	.....	.....
		Sq. ft. 8,430-6-10		Sq. ft. 3,481-0	46,224 14 3
Railway Compensation Officer	92	55 14 0	3,588 7 9	.....	2,470 11 0
Baroda District	172	887 12 10	6,694 2 6	1,269-6	3,125 0 3
Kadi "	120	536 2 8½	17,100 8 6	.....	7,638 6 4
Naosari "	19	31 15 19	7,665 6 6	0 1 0	.....
Amreli " ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survey and Settlement Dept. (Giras Branch) ...	9	3 10 0	118 5 8	.....	.....
Total ...	526	1,565 0 17½	43,592 6 5	1,269 7 0	74,714 7 1
		Sq. ft. 8,430-6-10		Sq. ft. 3,481-0	
Figures for 1908-09 ...	1,539	1,055 15 15	20,858 0 0	333 19 1	3,04,697 7 11
		Sq. ft. 1,823-6¼			

REVENUE—SECTION C.

(e).—CUSTOMS.

Export, Import and Octroi Duties were abolished from 1st November with the following exceptions.

As the Municipal arrangements in Baroda City were not complete with regard to the levy of octroi and toll, import duty was collected by the Customs Department till the end of March 1910.

Similarly levy of toll in Billimora, Kathore and Naosari continued for a couple of months after November.

In the sea-side Talukas of Kodinar and Okhamandal, the Nakas on the land frontier were abolished, but difficulties arose and a proposal has been put forward to retain certain levies and Custom posts.

The following statement shows the revenue from Customs duties in each Division as compared with that in the previous year:—

District.			1908-09.	1909-10.
			Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	...	...	4,19,963	1,25,834
Naosari	...	...	21,799	10,146
Kadi	...	...	2,06,367	27,419
Amreli	...	...	36,449	10,828
Total			6,84,578	1,74,227

(f).—EXCISE.

The revenue under the head of Excise was derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, toddy and intoxicating drugs.

Farms for the manufacture and sale of country liquor were formerly given to one contractor for each of the three Districts of Baroda, Kadi and Naosari. The Madras Abkari System was sanctioned last year, but the preliminary arrangements for its introduction took some time, and it was brought into force from 1st April 1910. The chief feature of the new system is that country liquor for the whole State is manufactured at one place by one contractor, and licenses for sale in individual shops or blocks of shops are issued by the State. The manufacturing contract has been given to the Alembic Chemical Works Company and licenses for individual shops were given by auction.

As, however, the Alembic Company, being new to the work, could not at first meet this year's increased demand for liquor, the old Distilleries at Naosari, Vyara and Baroda, which were closed in March, had to be re-opened. Even with this help the requisite quantity of liquor could not be had, and the Godhra Distillery had to be indented upon for 25,000 gallons of 25° U.P. liquor.

The Abkari arrangements in the Amroli District remained unchanged.

The following table gives the Excise revenue for the last two years :—

Item.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacture and sale of liquor	7,34,637	9,45,041
Sale of intoxicating drugs... ..	10,844	15,560
Extraction and sale of Toddy	1,74,121	1,79,978
Fees for licenses for foreign liquor	2,113	2,000
Miscellaneous	14,128	781
Total	9,35,843	11,43,310

There is a considerable increase under the head of manufacture and sale of liquor, due to an increase in the rate of Still Head Duty, and the license fees offered for individual shops. It may be added that the consumption was unexpectedly large, and this was due to the general prosperity resulting from a good harvest, and to the fact that an unusually large number of marriages were performed.

The following statement gives the demand, collection and arrears for the year :—

District.	Demand.	Collection.	Arrears or extra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	2,59,178	2,82,754	+ 23,576
Kadi	1,16,716	92,276	— 24,440
Naosari... ..	7,58,783	7,25,860	— 34,923
Amreli	8,633	8,633	.....
Total ...	11,43,310	11,07,523	— 35,787

A difficulty is being experienced in tallying the accounts of the Abkari contract year with the official year, the former running from April to March, owing to the new Abkari arrangement having been introduced from 1st April 1910. Arrangements are in contemplation to meet the difficulty.

The following comparative statement gives the number of liquor and toddy shops and Depôts opened for retail sale :—

DISTRICT.	Shops sanctioned.	Liquor Shops.		Toddy Shops.		Foreign Liquor Shops.		Total.	
		1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Baroda	220	280	210	5	...	4	4	289	214
Kadi	263	206	212	...	...	2	2	208	214
Naosari	661	364	353	256	234	6	6	626	593
Amreli	47	29	26	1	3	...	...	30	29
Total	1,191	879	801	262	237	12	12	1,153	1,050

The decrease in number of shops is due to an attempt to curtail the number in order to ensure more efficient supervision.

(g)—OPIUM.

The sources of opium revenue, as mentioned in the previous report, are as follows :—

- (a) Profits on the sale of Opium in the Bombay Market.
- (b) Profits on Opium issued to farmers and licensed vendors for local consumption.
- (c) Fees for licenses for retail sale and miscellaneous receipts.

The manufacture of Opium is a Government monopoly, conducted under the system prevailing in Bengal, while the retail sale for consumption within the Raj is managed under the system in vogue in the Bombay Presidency.

Cultivation under licenses is carried on in the Kadi Division, and this year Poppy was cultivated in the Sidhpur Vijapur, Kheralu, Mehsana, Visnagar, and Pattan Talukas.

Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to issuing the licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice for the year was Rs. 3-10-0 per seer of 40 Tolas. The following table shows the quantity of opium sent to the Government Depôts and to Bombay during the last two years :—

Year.	Opium sent to the Government Depôts for local consumption.	Opium sold at Bombay for export.
	lbs.	lbs.
1908-09 ...	30,660	82,045
1909-10 ...	28,900	82,181

The quantity sent to the Depôts is dependent on the expected consumption in the Raj and on the balance in the depôts at the time of receiving requisitions.

Correspondence regarding the *pro rata* share for His Highness's Government in the matter of the number of chests to be sent annually for export still continued.

Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co. continued to be our export Agents.

In the Kadi, Amreli, and Baroda Districts, licenses are given for individual shops by auction, and in the Naosari Division, where a license for retail sale was given formerly to a single farmer for the whole District, the system was changed this year and licenses were given for individual shops as in the other Districts.

The financial results of the sale of opium within the Raj are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cost of production in Rs.	Amount realised from licensed. Vendors in Rs.	Profit to the State in Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 	1,10,169	3,57,789	2,47,632
1909-10 	1,10,864	3,75,658	2,64,794

The increase in profit is due to the increase in the price of issue to shop-keepers.

The following table will show the financial results of the sale of Opium at Bombay :—

Year.	Cost Price, including Railway freight, etc.	Transit duty paid at Ahmedabad.	Total cost at Bombay.	Sale proceeds.	Profit to the State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09	3,47,539	3,78,300	7,25,839	9,13,099	1,87,260
1909-10	3,45,269	3,63,600	7,08,869	12,00,935	4,92,066

The profits were this year higher owing to the high prices realised.

Mr. Kutar was Opium Superintendent for a couple of months in the commencement of the year. The post was held by Mr. Phadnis and Mr. Godbole for five months owing to Mr. Kutar's illness, and on the latter's demise, Mr. Chotalal Babarbhai Patel has been appointed to succeed him.

(h).—SALT.

Salt arrangements for Kadi, Baroda and Naosari Districts remained the same as for a long time past.

The outstanding questions regarding the export of Okhmandal salt to British India and regarding the manufacture of salt in Kodinar Taluka under Government management were not decided during the year.

The salt exported from Okhmandal Taluka to Zanzibar during the year amounted to maunds 4,000, bringing a Royalty of Rs 1,000.

(i).—PORTS AND TOLLS.

The number of Ports remained unchanged and Port dues were the same.

No progress was made in the proposals for the improvement of the Ports of Dwarka, Beyt and Velan.

The income from Port dues was Rs. 7,353 as against Rs. 7,815 last year.

Tolls in the Amreli Division have been suspended until further orders.

Tolls levied in Baroda City were continued till the end of March and those at Naosari, Billimora and Kathor till the end of December. Tolls at Sankheda continued to be levied as before but as a Municipal Tax.

(j).—AGRICULTURE.

Mr. M. A. Sitole, B.A., M.R.A.C., Bar-at-Law, continued to be Director of Agriculture throughout the year. Under his guidance steady progress is being made.

The new organization referred to in last year's report came into operation on 1st August 1909.

The Baroda Agricultural School and the posts of the travelling instructor for Kadi and Amreli served no useful purpose and were therefore abolished. The garden at Kadi

was transferred to the Revenue Department and the old cocoanut plantation at Kodinar having served the purpose for which it was started, was sold by auction for Rs. 575. Babul plantation work was transferred from the Agricultural Department to the control of the Subha of Kadi.

Mr. Trimbakram Mayaram Thakkar, L. Ag. Assistant Superintendent of the Nadiad Farm, whose services have been lent to the Baroda State for three years, has been appointed Superintendent of the Baroda Model Farm in place of Mr. Y. B. Mohite, who was transferred to the Abkari Department.

Messrs. M. K. Pandya and C. U. Patel continued to work respectively as Sericultural Superintendent and Entomological Assistant.

Besides visiting the districts, the Director of Agriculture attended the Conference of the Deccan Agricultural Association held at Poona in the beginning of October and the sixth Annual Meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India, held in February 1910 at Pusa, and saw the demonstrations held at the Poona Agricultural College and at the Nadiad Agricultural Station. He also called on Mr. Lefroy, the Imperial Entomologist, at Surat in September, and discussed with him the introduction of the Sericulture Industry into Gujarat and particularly Baroda State.

The Department has introduced, in places where they were previously unknown, the following crops :—

Groundnuts	...	...	in Palsana
Popatia Wheat	...	...	„ Okhamandal
Sanu Hemp	...	...	„ Vankal
Agave Plantation	...	...	„ Baroda and Sankheda.
Mauritius Sugarcane	...	...	„ Dhari
Fine Naosari Cotton	...	...	„ Saoli
Lalia Cotton	...	...	„ Kodinar
Broach Cotton	...	...	„ Atarsumba, Kadi, Kalol, and Dahegam.

Grafting Ber Trees has been introduced with very good results in Ranoli, Saoli Taluka. Cultivators round about that village are laying down land for improved *Ber cultivation*.

The following new and improved implements were sold or distributed to selected cultivators free of charge :—

Ransom's iron ploughs.
Cawnpore boring set.
Chrome-leather mate.
Chari pumps.
Bullock geer.
Sugarcane crushing mills.

An improved chaff-cutter and a rapid plant setter have been worked and have attracted some attention.

In October 1909, 80 cultivators of the Kadi District Agricultural Association were taken to the Baroda Model Farm and shown various operations then going on there and improved agricultural implements and machinery.

Fifteen selected cultivators from Mahuva, Vyara and Songhad Talukas were sent at Government expense, and eight others went at their own expense, to see the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Jalgaon in February.

Honorary Correspondents.—With the object of getting the Department more closely into touch with the people, 66 Honorary Correspondents have been appointed, 15 from each of the Baroda and Kadi Districts, 16 from Naosari and 20 from Amreli District. They are required to furnish the Department with exact information regarding the condition of standing crops, their outturn and the prevalence of pests in crops and among cattle, and to try to introduce among their own and neighbouring villages such agricultural improvements of proved utility as are recommended by the Department. In return the Correspondents are supplied by the

Department with seeds and implements at half price, provided that the total loss to Government for each Correspondent does not exceed Rs. 20 a year, and also with the Agricultural Journal and other publications issued by the Department free of cost.

Agricultural Associations.—Efforts are being made to form Agricultural Associations and introduce improvements through them. There are already three such Associations—one at Linch in Mehsana Taluka, another at Ghamij in Dehgam Taluka and the third at Dhari in the Amreli District. At the close of the year, a new Association was being formed in the village Kanpura, Taluka Vyara.

Publications.—Publication of the Quarterly Vernacular Agricultural Journal “Vadodra Khetivadi Trimasik,” started in May 1909, has been continued. Twenty-five articles on different agricultural topics appeared in the Journal during the year, three of them illustrated.

Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.—An Agricultural Show was held at Dwarka during the “Navratri Fair” in October 1909. Among the exhibits were the products of the Bhimagaja Demonstration Farm. The Department granted a sum of Rs. 50 for prizes.

An Agricultural Exhibition was to have been held at Amreli, but it had to be postponed.

At the Agri-Horticultural Exhibition and Flower Show held at Baroda in February, various agricultural exhibits from the Baroda Model Farm were shown, and the working of the improved implements and the rearing of Eri silk worms and the reeling of their cocoons were demonstrated.

At the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held at Lahore in December, 54 exhibits selected from 9 Talukas of the State were sent by the Department.

Baroda Model Farm.—During the year levelling that part of the Farm under actual cultivation, ploughing and removing the roots of trees cut down last year and regular plotting of the whole Farm delayed experimental works. However a few experiments, mainly in cotton and tobacco, were carried out.

Forms and the registers of the Farm have been thoroughly revised during the year, and the system of keeping the accounts in English has been revived.

The staff has been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Farm Superintendent and a Fieldman. The Superintendent has thus been relieved of a good many duties, and he is able to devote full attention to improvements and experimental work on the Farm.

The Ajwa Water Pipes were brought to the Farm, and a boring was made in a large well during the year. There will be thus in future an ample supply of water both for drinking and agricultural purposes.

Bhimgaja Demonstration Farm.—This Farm was started near Nageshwar in Okhamandal Taluka in June last, its object being to teach the backward Waghers of those parts how to use water and how to grow certain new crops. It consists of a piece of land about 10 Bighas divided into 10 plots; and it has been maintained partly at the expense of Sheth Purshottam Vishram Mavji of Bombay, through his agent at Dwarka, Government helping in the matter of advice and supervision, giving seeds and manures free, and taking no land assessment.

A Travelling Instructor showed the neighbouring cultivators what could be done on the Farm. The soil has been analysed and apparently it requires liberal dressings of manure.

Jagudan Model Farm.—Mr. V. Y. Dravid, L. Ag., was appointed to start and superintend a Farm near Jagudan Railway Station, just seven miles from Mehsana. Steps are taken to get the land ready, and the construction of new buildings will be undertaken next year.

Songhad Dhanka Boarding Farm.—The Head Master of the Dhanka Boarding School at Songhad is making every effort to keep this farm in good condition. During the year experiments on 39 different crops were made in 25 plots, and 106 boys of the Dhanka Boarding School were given training in practical work.

Seed Depôts.—Under the new scheme seed Depôts have been made wholly Government Institutions, a sum of Rs. 350 to Rs. 410 being granted annually for the maintenance of establishment for each Depôt. Fresh Rules have been framed and an endeavour is now made to provide good seed and distribute it at cost price. This endeavour is, however, not very successful, and the number of Depôts will be cut down, and only those maintained which can be suitably supervised.

Entomology.—Mr. Chhotalal Patel, the Entomologist, gave a practical demonstration in four sessions to show methods of combating the cotton boll-worm. A certain amount of interest was taken.

Government offered two competitive prizes of Rs. 25 each, one in Petlad and the other in Baroda Taluka, for the successful prevention of the sesamum stem-borer. Out of 16 competitors, 13 managed to carry out the Entomological Assistant's instructions with varied success. A detailed report on this competition has been published By Mr. Patel in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, Vol. 5, Part 11.

Besides the above efforts, four leaflets dealing with (1) grasshoppers, (2) insects attacking Egyptian Cotton, (3) simple methods of controlling a few pests, and (4) Madhio or Massides on Mango blossom were published and distributed amongst the cultivators. Timely warning regarding *Katra* (hairy caterpillars) and grasshoppers were published in the *Adnya Patrika*.

Mr. Patel has been studying the habits of various stem-borers and other harmful insects, and believes he has obtained useful information. Methods of dealing with these pests were suggested to the cultivators through the local officers. Some information has been collected about bees and also about lac culture on the Ber tree.

The total expenditure of the Entomological Establishment during the year was Rs. 2,473-9-3.

Veterinary Dispensaries.—The Veterinary Dispensary at Pattan began systematic work, and besides the three old dispensaries at Baroda, Mehsana and Amreli, a new one was opened at Naosari on 28th October.

During the year the Veterinary Forms and Registers were revised and the duties of the Veterinary Surgeons fixed. The draft of a regular Code for the working of the Veterinary Dispensaries is under preparation.

The number of animals treated by the Baroda, Mehsana, and Amreli Veterinary Surgeons during the year, not counting inoculation, was 1,442 against 1,972 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of patients treated at the Baroda, Mehsana, Amreli, Naosari and Pattan Dispensaries was respectively 11, 8.2, 5.4, 17.81 and 32.

The Veterinary Surgeons received 57 outbreak reports in all, out of which 9 were of rinderpest from Sidhpur,

Amreli and Damnagar Talukas, 23 of anthrax from Baroda, Mehsana and Peta Ratanpur Mahals, 15 of foot and mouth disease from Baroda, Mehsana, Visnagar, Dehgam, Songhad, Amreli, Damnagar, Dhari, Chanasma, Kheralu, and Sidhpur Mahals; and 6 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia from Kamrej, Kadi, Chanasma, Harij, Kheralu, and Sidhpur and the remaining four of other diseases. Out of these, 48 reports in all were attended to, the others being received after the disease had subsided. The total number of animals treated for rinderpest was 19, Anthrax 26, foot and mouth 451, Pleuropneumonia 1, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia 9, and other diseases 208.

The Amreli Veterinary Surgeon inoculated 843 cattle in six villages of Amreli and Damnagar Talukas during the year with ante-rinderpest serum during the epidemic of rinderpest.

For Anthrax, foot and mouth disease and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, antiseptic medicines were given, and preventive measures adopted. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College has been kind enough to help by microscopical and bacteriological tests.

The total expenditure of all the five dispensaries was Rs. 6,219-9-4, or about Rs. 1-11 per head of cattle treated.

It is reported that more accommodation is required for indoor patients in these Dispensaries. This demand along with the question of constructing a building for the Pattan Dispensary is under consideration.

Sericulture.— Past years' experience having shown that the Sericultural Stations at Songhad and Vyara could not prosper owing to bad climate and other causes, the Vyara Station was removed to Baroda and the Songhad one to Naosari.

As the Sericultural Superintendent was mostly engaged during the year in equipping the stations at Baroda and Naosari, he did not visit many places.

In September the Sericultural Superintendent took the opportunity of interviewing Mr. Lefroy at Surat. Mr. Lefroy kindly lent the services of two spinners from Pusa. These boys came to Baroda with Pusa spinning machines, stayed for three months and taught spinning to the servants of the Baroda Sericultural School.

Demonstrations.—Showing processes connected with the manufacture of Eri-Silk were held at Sukla Tirtha Fair (Broach District), Nadiad Agricultural Show and Naosari Ladies' Exhibition. At the Jalgaon Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, the Baroda Spinner, who was sent there, is said to have done very well.

31 persons requested the Department to supply them with general information regarding ericulture and sericulture and with eggs, &c. 15 of them were supplied with eggs and two of them, *viz.*, Nathabhai Kalidas, Patel of Ranoli, and the Thakore of Aluva tried eri-silk culture with fair success. Besides these, eggs were also supplied to persons in British Territory and to the Imperial Entomologist at Pusa and also to the Dharwar Agricultural Station, the Poona Ganesh Khind Garden and the Salvation Army at Muradabad. Out of 100 ozs. (1,605,600) of eggs produced during the year, 14 ozs. were reared at the Baroda Sericultural Station, $80\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. sent outside and $5\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. destroyed for want of demand. Among the bodies to whom the eggs were supplied, the most prominent were the Native States of Gondal, Manavadar, Virpur, Mangrol, Mahuva (Bhavnagar) and Miraj.

The Chhoi Mills of Bombay have been taking the eri-silk produce, and some has been used by the Handloom Factory

at Baroda and in the Jail. The eri-silk Industry is however not in a very promising condition, and persistence and care will be required if the experiment is not to fail.

Work done at Songhad.—Before the Songhad Sericultural Station was transferred to Naosari, three Mullberry Silk crops were taken at Songhad and one at Vyara by the Songhad Sericulture Overseer. Four small eri crops were also taken.

The total expenditure of the sericultural section was Rs. 6,514-1-3 during the year, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 157-1-0.

(k).—INDUSTRIES.

Throughout the year Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M., held the Office of the Director of Commerce and Industries. He was for some time, in addition to his own duties, entrusted with the work of advising the several self-governing Municipalities in the Raj in regard to local taxation. The need for such advice arose when Government grants to the Municipalities were stopped, and they were called upon to devise their own sources of income. Mr. Datar, therefore, visited the different towns and informally, as well as in formal meetings, explained to the members and to the public the advantages and disadvantages of different methods of local taxation. Mr. Datar has worked throughout the year with zeal and care, and has fully justified his selection for this important post.

The Economic Survey of the Padra Taluka was also taken up and completed during the year. Investigations made in a number of villages disclosed the heavy indebtedness of most agriculturists. The report submitted by him has been found to be interesting, and Government have ordered it to be printed for distribution.

Two new joint concerns, *viz.*, The Kadi Ginning, Pressing and Oil Mill Company and the Gujarat Agricultural Live-Stock Company, Ltd., were organized during the year with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 51,000 respectively. But before the end of the year the second concern was voluntarily wound up as sufficient capital could not be raised.

The Lahore Exhibition was held in December 1909, and the Director of Commerce and Industries arranged to collect and send to Lahore various exhibits from artisans and manufacturers of the State. Out of the exhibits sent, one got a gold medal, six got silver medals, six bronze medals and two certificates of excellence. Mr. Datar also read paper on the industrial development in the State at this Conference.

INVESTIGATION OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Sugar Factory.—It is satisfactory to note that the Gaekwar Sugar Works sold to Messrs. Ghasvala & Co. in 1905-06, after being overhauled and refitted at considerable expense, were able to start the manufacture of fine sugar from jaggery during the year. The Company also commenced to manufacture jaggery from palm-juice obtained from the villages of the Naosari District. It is hoped that this Industry will, before long, be as popular and profitable as in South India.

Chocolate Factory.—The Chocolate Factory at Billimora, which was handicapped for want of capital, started work towards the close of the year.

The Alembic Chemical Works.—The Alembic Chemical Works Company, Ltd., also started the working of their factory for the manufacture of Alcohol at Baroda.

Geological Survey.—The detailed report of the Geological Survey made by Mr. V. S. Sambashiv Iyer, L.C.E., B.Sc., was received from him during the year. It deals principally

with ceramic materials, materials for glassmaking, cement and agates found in different places in the State. The latter were, however, found to possess no commercial value.

Glass Factory.—Arrangements are in progress with a view to organize a Joint Stock Company to start a glass factory at Baroda.

China Clay.—In regard to China Clay a detailed examination of the clay areas by borings, and the testing of samples in view to ascertaining the chemical and physical properties of the same are necessary as also experiments on a commercial scale. Correspondence is in progress with an expert in pottery with regard to future work in this line. Similarly, there is considerable work to be done in reference to cement materials, and the matter is being considered by the Department.

The Bank of Baroda.—During the year, all work connected with receipts and disbursements formerly done by the Huzur Treasury was transferred to the Bank of Baroda on certain conditions under orders of His Highness, dated 28th March 1910.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Mr. Chhotalal B. Patel, B.A., was in charge of the office of the Registrar of Co-Operative Credit Societies from the beginning of the year till 13th December 1909 when this office was amalgamated with that of the Director of Commerce under Huzur Order No. A-6, dated 20th November 1909. The Registrar for the first time attended the Conference of Registrars held at Calcutta, and Mr. Chhotalal Patel's care and energy very soon brought about a marked improvement in the conditions of the various societies in the State.

There were thirty-four Co-Operative Credit Societies at the commencement of the year. Thirty-one new Societies were registered, and four cancelled during the year, thus leaving

sixty-one Societies at the end of the year. The following table shows at a glance the number of Societies in the different districts of the Raj :—

Name of the Prant.	Name of the Mahal.	Societies Registered.		Total.	Societies struck off the list.	Societies existing at present.
		At the end of the year 1908-09.	Societies Registered in 1909-10.			
Baroda ...	Baroda ...	2	1	3	...	3
	Padra ...	2	5	7	...	7
	Sinor ...	...	2	2	...	2
	Total...	4	8	12	...	12
Naosari ...	Vyara ...	1	...	1	...	1
	Velachha ...	2	13	15	...	15
	Total...	3	13	16	...	16
Amreli ...	Amreli ...	1	3	4	...	4
	Kodinar ...	22	5	27	...	27
	Total...	23	8	31	...	31
Kadi ...	Visnagar ...	4	...	4	4	...
	Harij ...	...	2	2	...	2
	Total...	4	2	6	4	2
GRAND TOTAL...		34	31	65	4	61

It may be noted that the last year's report mentioned only 32 societies at the end of the year, as the registration of two more societies was not reported to the Department before the report was submitted.

The total membership of the societies increased from 495 at the beginning to 1,321 at the end of the year. This shows that the co-operative movement has made good progress during the year. Many more new societies could have been organized, but the Department thought it desirable to do intensive rather than extensive work. Special attention was therefore paid to stricter supervision and more frequent visits.

Agricultural Banks.—The Agricultural Banks at Songhad and Vyara worked satisfactorily, but the one at Harij did not do so well. Arrangements have now been made to appoint a new manager at Harij, who will see if he cannot improve it. The financial position of these banks will be seen from the following statement :—

ITEM.	Songhad Bank(includ- ing Vyara Branch).	Songhad Bank.	Vyara Bank.	Total of the Songhad and Vyara Banks.
	1908-09.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nominal Capital ...	25,000 0 0	12,500 0 0	14,190 0 0	26,690 0 0
Paid-up-Capital—				
(a) State ...	12,500 0 0	6,250 0 0	6,250 0 0	12,500 0 0
(b) Private ...	11,220 0 0	4,180 0 0	7,940 0 0	12,120 0 0
Deposits during the year ...	28,122 3 0	20,689 15 5	9,014 8 5	29,704 7 10
Deposits at the end of the year ...	53,449 3 6	34,723 2 6	26,599 12 11	61,322 15 5
Advances during the year for seeds and bullocks, marriage and funeral ex- penses, paying revenue and repaying debts ...	62,754 6 7	20,159 10 0	29,294 8 6	49,454 2 6
Total outstanding ...	1,28,249 3 4	37,221 11 0	33,593 4 11	70,814 6 9
Amount due ...	54,123 9 5	31,032 5 5	25,981 15 5	57,014 4 10
Recovery by banks ...	57,505 6 1	20,206 7 11	30,943 12 9	51,150 4 8
Net profit ...	3,038 11 2	816 8 0	1,061 15 4	1,878 7 4

It may be noted that the Songhad and Vyara Banks were separated during the year and made independent of each other. It will appear from the statement that the Songhad Bank had Rs. 34,723-2-6 as deposits at the end of the year, and the Vyara Bank Rs. 26,599-12-11, though the State has subscribed only Rs. 6,250 to each institution. The Songhad Bank was able to secure a larger amount of deposits as compared to Vyara, though the latter also could show good work. On the whole the profit made by the Banks during the year was smaller than that of the preceding year. The Department explains this by the comparative prosperity of the Ryot owing to the good harvests and the consequent decrease in the demand for money.

Arrangements were in progress during the year to organize an Agricultural Bank at Amreli with a capital of Rs. 50,000, half the amount being promised by the Government. The Bank has since been started, and its working will be detailed in the next year's report.

Visnager Bank.—This Bank did the work of recovering old debts. The re-organization of a Bank for the Kadi District with a capital of Rs. 50,000, was sanctioned by Government during the year. But the actual starting of the institution is delayed, as the question of revising certain rules relating to Agricultural Banks is not yet finally settled.

(/).—REGISTRATION.

The subjoined table gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate values, the gross receipts from them and the expenditure incurred, for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10:—

Year.	Number of documents.	Their aggregate values.			Gross receipts.			Expenditure incurred.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1908 09 ...	36,368	1,20,49,745	15	4	1,14,536	0	0	33,567	1	2
1909-10 ..	30,569	1,08,71,435	10	8	97,595	10	8	33,442	15	5

The decrease in the number of documents received for registration and consequently in receipts is reported to be due to :—

- (1) The general prosperity of the season and high prices which relieved cultivators from the necessity of borrowing money from money-lenders;
- (2) The large number of marriage ceremonies among Hindus and especially Kunbis, and the early rains which retarded business transactions about the close of the year ; and
- (3) The inquiry into the title and possession of alienated lands by the Settlement Department being not so active as in the preceding year.

The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads :—

Classes of Documents.		1908-09.	1909-10.
Immoveable Property.	I.—Compulsory—		
	Gifts	265	280
	Sales	15,906	14,387
	Mortgage with possession	15,399	11,792
	Do. without do.	2,114	1,619
	Instruments of partition	350	355
	Leases (above 3 years)	610	206
	Others	636	574
	Total ...	35,280	29,213
	II.—Optional—		
	Leases for a term within three years ...	263	532
	III.—Wills and authorities to adopt	309	324
	Total ...	35,852	30,069
Moveable Property.	I.—Compulsory—		
	Money-bonds above Rs. 1,000	48	36
	II.—Optional—		
	Money-bonds below Rs. 1,000	98	81
	Instruments of pledges with possession ...	8	6
	Instruments of pledges without possession ...	23	28
	Divorce	23	25
	Others	316	324
	Total ...	516	500
	GRAND TOTAL ...	36,368	30,569

Out of the total number of 30,569 documents received for registration in the year, only 1,320 were of an optional nature, the remaining 29,249 being compulsory. It will also be seen that nearly 13,000 registered documents related to mortgages and sales.

Besides the Mukhya Adhikari (Sar-Subha) and four District Registrars, there were 48 Sub-Registrars or Nodhani Kamdars, as they are called. The offices of 32 Nodhani Kamdars were inspected in the year by the Tapasani Kamdar.

The four District Registrars and the Inspector of Registration, Mr. Limaye, performed their duties efficiently and well during the year.

Under Huzur orders passed on the report of the Decentralization Commission, many of the powers of the Mukhya Adhikari have now been delegated to the District Registrars; and proposals for strengthening their clerical establishment are under consideration.

Companies.—Under the Companies' Act (Nibandh No. 3 of Samvat 1953), three new Companies were registered in the year, with a total capital of Rs. 2,76,000. Two out of these were registered in the Kadi Prant and one in Baroda. No new Company was registered in Amreli and Naosari Prants.

The total number of Companies registered up to the close of the year is 34. Of these, 4 are Provident Fund Societies, 3 are Printing Companies and the remaining 27 are industrial concerns.

(m).—STAMPS.

As before the Accountant-General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while supervision over the arrangements and over the general working of the Stamp Act, rested with the Sar-Subha.

The revenue derived from the sale of stamps for this and the preceding year is shown in the following table :—

	1908-09.			1909-10.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Court-fee	2,82,670	9	0	2,94,721	3	0
Documentary	2,45,017	11	0	2,16,932	0	0
Special levies	11,647	1	11	13,089	2	1
Miscellaneous receipts	26,276	3	7	23,426	0	10
Total	5,65,611	9	6	5,48,168	5	11

The decrease in revenue is mainly owing to the decrease in the number of documents, reasons for which have been explained in the paragraphs dealing with the Registration Department.

The following statement will show the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps" in course of the last two years :—

Year.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1908-09	34,361	4	8
1909-10	26,297	12	10

The decrease in expenditure is owing to the small number of stamp papers ordered from Europe in the year. The Inspector of Registration visited 7 stamp depôts, 6 vendors and 33 public offices during the year.

The Department referred 48 cases for the decision of the Varishta Court during the year. There were 82 cases pending decision by that Court at the close of the preceding

year. Out of this total number of 130 cases, 60 were decided by the Varishta Court, 43 being cases referred during the year and 17 cases pending from last year. Out of the 60 cases decided, the Varishta Court agreed with the Department in 37 cases and differed in 23. The number of cases pending decision by the Varishta Court at the close of the year was thus 70. The Subhas made 10 references to the Department under Section 41 (para. 1) of the Stamp Act for partial abatement of penalty on account of insufficiently stamped documents. The Head Office agreed with the Subhas in all these cases. Three applications were filed in the Sar-Subha's Office under para. 2 of Section 41 of the Act during the year. They have all been disposed of.

(n).—PRINTING PRESS AND STATIONERY BRANCH.

Printing for all the State Departments was done by the contractor, Mr. Hassanalli Abdulalli, at a total cost of Rs. 84,043-10-7, which, compared with the cost last year, shows a decrease of Rs. 6,212-14-8, a decrease due to delay in submission of bills by the contractor.

According to the terms of the contract, which commenced last year, the Machinery, Type, and other articles belonging to the State Press were purchased by the contractor, who removed them to a private building and made certain considerable additions and alterations.

Stationery.—The following table gives the cost of the principal articles supplied by the contractor :—

Year.	Writing papers.	Envelopes and note-papers.	Candles.	Ink.	Writing materials.	Leather covers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09...	21,052	4,209	4,052	5,055	4,920	4,210	19,422	62,920
1909-10...	30,788	4,893	4,861	5,647	6,153	4,535	19,623	76,500

The previous contract having expired, a fresh contract was given to Messrs. Kassambhai Abdulkadar & Co.

The increase in the cost is due to—

- (1) Addition of certain articles in the contract ; and
- (2) increase in the prices owing to the rise in current market rates.

(o).—BOILER INSPECTION.

There were 127 factories in the State during the year, showing an increase of 14 over the figures of last year.

All of the 108 factories actually working during the year were inspected by the Boiler Inspector.

The following statement compares factories and boilers for the last two years :—

Kind of Factories.	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Factories.	Boilers.	Factories.	Boilers.
Ginning Factories ...	65	65	72	73
Spinning and Weaving Mills ...	3	8	4	9
Cotton Presses ...	9	9	10	10
Water Pumps ...	13	13	13	13
Flour Mills... ..	1	1	2	2
Dyeing Mills ...	5	7	5	7
Rice Factories ...	1	1	1	1
Oil Factories ...	5	5	5	5
Rope Machines ...	1	1	1	1
Sugar Factories ...	1	2	1	3
Chocolate Factory ...	1	1	1	1
Sawing Machines ...	2	2	2	2
Stone-cutting Machines ...	1	1	1	1
Leather Factories ...	1	1	1	1
Lime-crushing Factories ...	2	2	2	2
Cotton-seed Oil Factories ...	...	...	1	1
Tata Technical School ...	...	...	1	1
Alembic Chemical Works ...	...	...	1	1
Steamers ...	2	2	3	3
	113	121	127	137

REVENUE—SECTION D.

(p).—LOCAL BOARDS.

The number of District Local Boards remained the same, *viz.*, 4 during the year. The number of Taluka Local Boards was 38 against 39 in the preceding year, the decrease of one being due to the amalgamation of Vajapur Mahal Panchayat with that of Songhad in the Naosari District. The following statement will show the number of Village Boards in each of the four Districts :—

District.					Number of Village Panchayats.	
					1909-10.	1908-09.
Baroda	...	...	...	...	634	634
Kadi	...	...	...	...	780	778
Naosari	...	...	...	...	461	461
Amreli	...	...	...	...	225	225
Total					2,100	2,098

The increase is due to the creation of Village Boards at Chanasma and Harij in the Kadi District.

There was no change in the constitution of the Boards. The Subha of the District continued to be the President of each of the four District Boards and the Naib-Subhas of the 38 Taluka Boards, while the Patels presided over the Village Boards. Capable and energetic non-official members are appointed Vice-Presidents where available. Thus the District Boards of Baroda and Naosari and the Taluka Boards of Baroda and Petlad have elected non-official Vice-Presidents.

The following table shows the number of members, official and non-official, on District and Taluka Boards in each District, and the average attendance at the meetings held:—

DISTRICT.	MEMBERS.				AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		
	Elected.	Nominated.		Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.
		Official.	Non-official.				
Baroda	111	56	67	234	3	7.5	10.5
Kadi	131	59	85	275	2.8	7.6	10.4
Naosari	77	39	48	164	3	6	9
Amreli	51	29	29	109	2.4	4.4	6.8
Total	370	183	229	782	2.8	6.4	9.2*

It will be observed that out of the total number of members, viz., 782, 370 were elected and 412 nominated which included 183 officials and 229 non-officials.

The District Local Boards of Baroda and Kadi held four meetings each, while those of Naosari and Amreli held 15 and 8 meetings, respectively.

It may be observed here that the attendance of members, both official and non-official, has fallen off slightly in almost all the Districts. Perhaps the members do not take quite so much interest in their work as they should.

INCOME.

The income of Local Boards amounted to Rs. 10,11,160 as against Rs. 8,39,956 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,71,204, due to an increase in the proceeds of the Local

* Last year's average was 10.1.

Cess. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts under principal heads during the last two years :—

Heads of Income.	1909-10.			1908-09.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Local Cess	7,59,248	5	11	4,00,000	0	0
Contribution from Government towards Gramya Shallas	69,000	0	0	1,40,000	0	0
Contribution from private individuals ...	4,845	9	2	1,655	0	0
Education (income from compulsory schools, fines, &c.)	166	5	6	23	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,508	2	5	4,435	0	0
Refund from reserve fund	1,43,801	0	0	2,63,874	14	7
Recovery from the outstanding balances ...	30,591	6	0	29,968	8	5
Total ...	10,11,160	13	0	8,39,956	7	0

The principal variations in income are explained thus:—

Local Cess.—The increase in Local Cess proceeds in the State explains the increase under this head.

Grant for Gramya Shallas.—The estimated expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,18,000, and as Rs. 1,49,000 could be spared by the Boards from the Local Cess, Government reduced its grant and made up the required sum by contributing Rs. 69,000.

Contribution from Private Individuals.—People of Billimora contributed Rs. 3,100 for works of public utility.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,78,583 as against Rs. 7,43,484 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 35,099, mainly due to an increase in the expenses under administration, education and miscellaneous

heads. The following table compares the expenditure incurred during the year with that of the preceding year :—

Item.					1909-10.			1908-09.
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Administration	...	...	...	...	86,255	12	0	37,848
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	2,14,771	13	11	3,59,624
Education...	...	...	...	...	1,92,016	2	9	1,83,189
Medical and Vaccination	...	...	...	...	11,799	7	3	14,817
Sanitation and other works of public convenience	...	...	...	...	357	2	1	622
Advances	...	...	...	...	23,466	12	0	40,314
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,37,073	13	1	91,796
Contribution from Local Cess to Municipalities	...	...	...	...	8,086	9	9	15,274
Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards for Civil Works	...	...	...	...	1,04,775	13	5	Nil
Total					7,78,583	6	3	7,43,484

Administration.—The increase under this head is mainly due to the retention of the services of Overseers by Talukas and groups of Talukas to finish some of the works in Baroda and Naosari Districts.

Civil Works.—The decrease under this head is accounted for by the fact that Government was not in a position to contribute anything towards the cost of constructing choras, as certain information deemed necessary was not received from the District Boards in time. Out of the Local Cess money with the District and Taluka Boards, Baroda and Kadi sanctioned 315 and 441 works worth Rs. 1,94,531 and Rs. 2,05,531, respectively, while Naosari and Amreli sanctioned 676 and 158 costing Rs. 1,44,252 and Rs. 43,105, respectively.

Thus the total number of works sanctioned was 1,590, of which 755, estimated to cost Rs. 3,62,135, remained incomplete at the close of the year. These incomplete works mostly consist of wells which cannot be finished too rapidly.

Advances.—It seems the Boards find it rather difficult to recover money advanced, and they hesitate to advance money.

Education.—The item shows an increase in expenditure which may be accounted for by the opening of new schools, mostly in Kadi and Naosari Districts. In all 74 new schools were opened during the year, of which 45 were in Kadi, 20 in Naosari and 2 and 5 in Amreli and Baroda Districts, respectively. On the other hand 16 schools had to be closed. Thus the total number of schools at the end of the year was 1,661,549 in Baroda, 564 in Kadi, 339 in Naosari and 155 in Amreli as against 1,609 last year. Rs. 2,18,000, consisting of Government grant and Local Boards' contributions towards the expenses of Primary Education, were allotted for education during the year, of which Rs. 1,92,016 were spent by the Boards on the maintenance of Gramya Shallas.

Miscellaneous.—The allotments made to Taluka Boards during the year in Kadi District out of the money received from balances of the past years explain the increase under this head.

Contribution to Municipalities.—The decrease is accounted for by the fact that Vishisht Panchayats were established this year in lieu of A Class Municipalities in certain places, and the grants made to these Bodies now fall under the head "Grant to Village Boards" and not under the head "Contribution to Municipalities" as heretofore.

Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards.—The increase under this item is owing to the distribution of local cess money to Village Boards, a new policy.

The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of Civil Works with those of the preceding year :—

Item.				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Communications—									
(a) Original Works	...	...	...	15,291	11	11	19,107	10	4
(b) Repairs	...	...	...	8,951	14	10	6,287	6	7
Total				24,243	10	9	25,395	0	11
Civil Buildings—									
(a) Chowras—									
Original	...	...	...	7,083	14	6	20,701	8	6
Repairs	...	...	...	12,625	7	6	16,952	10	1
(b) Dharmashalas—									
Original	...	...	...	.....			200	0	0
Repairs	...	...	...	.....			311	8	6
(c) Tile-turning and supervision	...			1,304	14	5	4,092	12	7
Total				21,014	4	5	42,258	7	2
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	347	7	9	409	0	6
Water-supply—									
(a) Wells—									
Original	...	...	...	1,28,361	14	7	2,21,566	7	10
Repairs	...	...	...	21,779	0	4	46,105	8	7
Total				1,50,140	14	11	2,67,672	0	5
(b) Tanks—									
Original	...	...	...	5,917	1	0	1,442	2	8
Repairs	...	...	...	10,115	7	7	10,952	1	3
Total				16,032	8	7	12,394	3	11
(c) Cattle Troughs—									
Original	...	...	...	1,215	15	9	864	0	9
Repairs	...	...	...	.....			.....
Total				1,215	15	9	864	0	9
Other Works—									
Original	...	...	...	1,776	15	9	10,256	8	7
Repairs	...	...	...	.....			374	15	3
Total				1,776	15	9	10,631	7	10
Distribution to Village Boards from Local Cess for Civil Works				1,04,775	13	5	.....	
GRAND TOTAL				3,19,547	11	4	3,59,624	5	6

It will be seen from the above statement that the Boards have given special attention to the construction and repairs of wells. Next to this stand Communications and Civil Buildings. Local Boards have been ordered to pay one-third of Local Cess money for Primary Education, and this arrangement has resulted in the curtailment of allotments for Public works. It is satisfactory to find that village people, especially in Baroda and Kadi Districts, are taking interest in works done in their villages. In Baroda out of 134 works completed during the year, 114 were executed by the villagers and only 20 were given on contract, while in Kadi District 131 were executed by the villagers and only 4 were given on contract out of 135 works completed during the year.

The Village Boards have also discharged their duties satisfactorily. The number of matters disposed of by the several Village Boards was 2,337 as against 2,554 in the previous year in Baroda District, 2,360 as against 1,960 in Kadi District, 2,479 as against 1,001 in Naosari, and 1,964 as against 1,664 in Amreli District. Some capable Village Boards have been authorized to try minor Civil and Criminal cases, and this duty is reported to be well discharged by those that are empowered. The Baroda Subha specially commends the work of the Village Boards of Petlad, Sinor and Karjan.

The year has witnessed an important change in the adoption of a plan for the distribution of two-thirds of the Local Cess grant allotted to the Taluka Boards among the Village Boards in proportion to their receipts. Each Village Board is now in a position to supply its own wants and has not to depend upon the Taluka Boards for its petty needs. It has not to go begging and scrambling for as big a share as it can get of the money subscribed by other villages. It has to satisfy its own wants with its own money or remain with them unsatisfied. The experiment is being watched with keen interest by Government; and it is hoped that the Village Panchayats will prove worthy of the trust reposed in them.

Another change worth noticing is with regard to the management of village schools. These schools, which were hitherto managed by Local Boards, are now to be managed by the Educational Department. The change was not altogether relished by the District Boards, but His Highness' Government came to the conclusion that Primary Education was too important a matter to form the subject of any experiment in Local Self-Government.

The privilege of examining applications pending in the Vahivatdars' office and making suggestions upon them has been conferred this year upon the members of Taluka Boards.

The accounts of the Local Boards were duly examined and audited twice during the year by the Inspecting Auditors. The Assistant Sar-Subha inspected most of the offices of the Local Boards in the four Divisions and made useful suggestions as regards their working and as regards village sanitation.

General Remarks.—It is disappointing to find that no greater promptitude is to be seen in the execution of works. Even if wells numbering 441 that had to be prolonged for a year or two be not taken into account, still the number of works remaining uncompleted at the end of the year is large, especially in the Kadi, Naosari and Amreli Districts ; works other than wells remaining incomplete were in these Districts 87, 134 and 94 in number. It is very desirable, as a general rule that works sanctioned should be completed and money allotted spent the same year. Steps are being taken by the Department to ensure greater promptness.

The Department notes with pleasure the useful services rendered and the keen interest taken by Mr. Yeshvantrao Appaji More, Vice-President of the Baroda District Local Board, Mr. Meherwanji Manekji Munshi, Vice-President of the Naosari District Local Board, and Mr. Jatashanker Jamnashanker, Vice-President of the Petlad Taluka Local Board.

(g).—SELF-GOVERNING MUNICIPALITIES.

There has been no addition to the number of self-governing Municipalities of which there were ten.

The constitution of these Municipalities remained unchanged. The Subhas are the *ex-officio* Presidents at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari, and Amreli and the Naib-Subhas at the remaining towns.

The following table shows the number of meetings held in each Municipality and the number of elected and nominated members :—

Name of the Town.	Number of meetings held.	Number of Members.		Total.
		Elected.	Nominated.	
Baroda	71	24	12	36
Dabhoi	19	10	10	20
Petlad	15	12	12	24
Pattan	9	12	12	24
Sidhpur	13	10	10	20
Visnagar	14	10	10	20
Naosari	30	12	12	24
Gandevi	20	8	8	16
Billimora	12	8	8	16
Amreli	23	12	12	24
Total	226	118	106	224

The Baroda Corporation held 71 meetings as against 90 in the preceding year. The additional powers conferred on its Chief Officer during the preceding year being found inadequate, still larger executive powers have now been given to him. The burden of work on the Corporation has thus been

proportionately alleviated, and this accounts for the comparatively fewer meetings held during the year. The several Sub-Committees are now replaced by one Managing Committee and the powers of this Committee, the President and the Chief Officer are now clearly defined by rules.

The number of meetings held by the different District Municipalities ranged between 9 in Pattan and 30 in Naosari. The attendance of members, both official and non-official, was good.

INCOME.

The gross income of all the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 4,26,779-9-1 against Rs. 5,27,132-8-4 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,00,352-15-3. The following tables show the income of the Baroda and other Municipalities :—

Baroda City Municipality.

—	1909-10.			1908-09.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Grant from Government	1,25,000	0	0	1,30,295	14	0
2. Municipal Rates and Taxes—						
(a) Octroi	65,558	5	3	1,36,518	3	3
(b) Tax on animals and vehicles.	3,756	5	9	3,543	11	9
(c) Tolls on Roads	1,228	1	0	65	7	6
(d) Water Cess	96,601	6	3	96,214	6	6
(e) Conservancy rates	28,207	0	0	27,943	12	0
3. Other sources of Revenue	23,659	9	1	19,976	5	6
4. Miscellaneous	12,258	15	10	11,061	11	3
Total	3,56,269	11	2	4,25,619	7	9

The above statement shows a diminution of Rs. 69,348-12-7 in the income ; the figures for 1908-09 under the head of Octroi included payments made by Government to the Municipality, of arrears of Octroi on sugar for the preceding three years. This fact accounts for the decrease. The Octroi duty at Baroda was abolished by Government during the year,

but renewed by the Municipality with several modifications in the schedule, and it is expected that a larger income will be derived in future from this source. The Government grant was reduced by Rs. 5,000 during the year.

Other Municipalities.

—	1909-10.			1908-09.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grants from Government	6,875	0	0	20,500	0	0
Allotments in lieu of Customs Duties, Tolls, &c.	14,412	0	0	52,500	0	0
Other sources of Revenue	11,961	5	4	8,365	1	6
Municipal rates and taxes.—Octroi, House-tax, Tolls, Conservancy Rates, &c.	16,227	3	2	7,371	6	7
Miscellaneous	1,783	8	2	3,207	15	0
Extraordinary and Debts	19,250	13	3	9,568	9	6
Total ...	70,509	13	11	101,513	0	7

The fixed grants allotted in lieu of Customs, Tolls, &c., were stopped from the 1st of November. Special grants given to the Pattan, Visnagar, Naosari and Amreli Municipalities were also discontinued, as they were permitted to levy Octroi and other duties under the Municipal Act to meet their requirements. This accounts for the decrease in income under the first two heads. With the exception of Dabhoi and Visnagar Municipalities, which have levied House-tax, and the Amreli Municipality, which has levied Family tax, all the Municipalities have preferred the levy of Octroi and Tolls to other taxes. The Sidhpur Municipality has levied Pilgrim tax in addition to Octroi and Tolls. The income under the head of Municipal rates and taxes has, therefore, considerably increased during the year. As these bodies were not able to levy new rates and taxes just after the Government grants were discontinued, they were permitted to spend

past years' savings and to ask for loans from Government in cases of real necessity. This accounts for the increase under the head of "Extraordinary and Debts." But on the other hand the receipts from Municipal taxation are on account of only, from 4 to 6 months. It is, however, expected that from the next year the income from Octroi and other sources will make up for the deficit caused by the new arrangement.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,773-13-4 against Rs. 3,95,013-2-3 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 40,239-4-11. The principal items of expenditure are shown below :—

Baroda City.

—				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General Administration	...	...	...	43,315	11	9	31,831	1	9
Roads	...	...	...	34,662	9	4	66,509	12	9
Other Public Works	...	...	...	9,274	5	3	2,979	1	0
Conservancy	...	...	...	62,030	0	6	65,098	6	9
Road Watering	...	...	...	21,369	7	3	26,109	15	0
Lighting	...	...	...	22,275	5	9	20,445	10	3
Water Works	...	...	...	3,179	10	9	1,396	5	3
Other Charges	...	...	...	25,940	12	7	23,339	14	11
Drainage	...	...	...	1,436	5	3	782	13	3
Compensation	...	...	...	65,604	5	9	62,064	5	0
Total	...	...	...	2,88,988	10	2	3,00,557	5	11

The increase of Rs. 11,484-10-0 under the head "General Administration" is chiefly due to (1) the engagement of establishment for the collection of Octroi, (2) to the appointment of a highly paid officer as Chief Officer, and (3) to the payment of past arrears of pensions to lent servants.

As to expenditure on roads, the financial condition of the Municipality did not allow an allotment of more than Rs. 34,662 during the year. The Corporation has, however, included Rs. 1,70,001-4-6 for roads in the current year's Budget.

The contribution of the Municipality towards Drainage was Rs. 80,436-5-3, out of which Rs. 79,000, though already spent, are still shown as an advance to the Municipality in the Government Public Works accounts, and have not yet been brought over to the Municipal accounts. This explains the small entry of only Rs. 1,436 against this important item of expenditure during the year.

The expenditure under compensation is due mainly to the widening of the Raopura road and the other cross roads from Begdai Mata and Madan Zampa necessitated by the laying of the Tramway.

Other Municipalities.

—				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General Administration	...	...	...	7,210	3	7	6,987	0	9
Roads and other Public works	...	...	...	3,807	5	3	19,658	3	8
Conservancy...	...	...	...	28,480	10	0	30,878	2	11
Road Watering	...	...	...	3,006	0	5	4,821	11	6
Lighting	...	...	...	11,619	8	11	13,804	1	3
Other Charges	...	...	...	11,661	7	8	18,306	8	3
Total				65,785	3	10	94,455	12	4

The decrease in expenditure is general excepting under the first head which shows a slight increase.

Inspection.—The Sanitary Commissioner inspected all the towns and made suggestions with respect to sanitation

and other improvements, and Municipal accounts were duly inspected and audited by the Officers of the Account Department.

Last year's report showed that local self-government in towns was in a rudimentary stage. Expenditure was insufficient and much of it was met from Government grants, that is to say, from the general revenues contributed by other people. The sudden discontinuance of these grants found towns-people very disinclined to raise the urgently required funds by taxing themselves, and the result was seen in not a few empty treasuries and a good deal of bickering and discomfort. But the obvious reasonableness of the new policy is being slowly admitted, and it is to be hoped that in a short time none will be found to deny that privileges and responsibilities go together, and that without a realization of this fact no true progress is possible.

(r)—VISHISHTA GAM PANCHAYATS.

A new class of Gam Panchayats called Vishishta Gam Panchayats (*i.e.*, Special Village Boards) came into existence during the year. With the abolition of Customs and Frontier duties, those Municipalities which had been managed and financed by Government and styled "A" class Municipalities were obliged to support themselves and were termed Vishishta Gam Panchayats. A few sections have been added to the Village Board rules for the constitution and administration of these new Boards, and until further rules are framed for the conduct of their business, they have been authorized to follow the Municipal rules which guided them before. In matters of levy and recovery of taxes, they have adopted the rules framed for ordinary Municipalities.

The number of Vishishta Gam Panchayats during the year was 27, there being 10 in the Baroda District, 9 in the Kadi, 3 in the Naosari and 5 in the Amreli District. They commenced their work on 1st February 1910.

Each town where a special Village Board is established elects from 2 to 6 members for the Panchayat and an equal number are nominated by Government. The body thus formed is presided over generally by the Vahivatdar or Mahalkari of the place and manages its own affairs. The duties assigned to these bodies are similar to those discharged by Municipalities, but, of course, everything is on a more modest scale. The number of meetings held by the several Municipalities and Vishishta Panchayats ranges from 3 in Damnagar to 26 in Kalol.

INCOME.

The following table shows the annual income of the Vishishta Panchayats during the last two years :—

Heads of Income.				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Grants from Government—									
Ordinary	...	...	...	30,758	0	0	57,332	0	0
Special	...	...	...	28,056	0	0	24,112	11	7
Total	...			58,814	0	0	81,444	11	7
II.—Municipal Rates and Taxes—									
Octroi, Toll, House-tax-Water									
Cess	...	...	...	33,569	1	4	2,519	8	0
Fees	...	...	...	113	2	3	112	4	0
Total	...			33,682	3	7	2,631	12	0
III.—Other sources of Revenue—									
Sale proceeds of land	...	...	...	16	0	0	.....	
Sale of manure...	...	...	...	126	8	0	208	10	6
Receipts from Markets and Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	255	0	0	241	9	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	905	2	3	2,521	12	7
Total	...			1,302	10	3	2,972	0	3
IV.—Contribution from Local Cess									
	...		...	9,473	0	0	11,374	8	6
GRAND TOTAL	...			1,03,271	13	10	98,422	8	6

It will be seen that the ordinary Government grants were reduced from Rs. 57,332 to 30,758 during the year. This, in fact, means that the grants were given for half a year, while the new arrangements were coming into force and for pressing wants. Special grants are given to meet the special requirements of some towns, such as the widening of roads. Such grants may be justified by the consideration that a certain amount of town improvement is due not to the real necessities of the towns but to the desire of Government to beautify its head-quarter towns. The deficit caused by the withdrawal of Government grants was made good by income derived from Octroi, Tolls and House Tax, levied by the (Vishishta) Panchayats, and an income amounting to Rs. 33,569 was raised from these sources against Rs. 2,519 in the previous year.

The form of taxation finding favour with most of these bodies in the Kadi District is Octroi; in other places House Tax has been generally preferred. The Panchayats at Beyt and Dwarka are levying a Pilgrim Tax, in addition to House Tax, so as to provide funds for the sanitation required in these much-frequented pilgrimage places. The variations in the proceeds of other items are slight, and do not call for any special remarks.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 59,576 as against Rs. 65,151-13-9 in the previous year,

showing a decrease of Rs. 5,575. The following table shows the heads under which this expenditure was distributed:—

Heads of Expenditure.				1909-10.			1908-09.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Administration	...	...	...	8,257	3	7	8,730	13	8
II.—Public Safety—									
Lighting	...	...	...	7,960	2	5	9,564	11	8
Fire	...	...	...	150	0	0	458	6	3
Total	...			8,110	2	5	10,023	1	11
III.—Public health and convenience—									
Conservancy	...	...	...	25,365	10	4	28,051	9	10
Public works	...	...	...	11,460	0	5	17,032	11	8
Watering roads	...	...	...	15	0	0	105	3	0
Planting of trees	...	...	...	241	7	6	388	7	11
Tools and plants	...	...	...	3,417	2	3	618	5	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,730	1	4	201	8	9
Total	...			43,229	5	10	46,397	14	2
GRAND TOTAL	...			59,576	11	10	65,151	13	9

The decrease may probably be attributed to the financial strain caused by the change of system and the enforced economy resulting from a temporarily empty treasury.

Inspection.—These institutions were inspected by the Sar-Subha, the Accountant General, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Subhas and Naib-Subhas, who made suggestions for the improvement of sanitation in towns and the general efficiency of their administration.

(s).—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

There is a Second Class Meteorological Station in the Central Jail in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken in this Observatory during the year show that Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·892) in December and lowest (29·482) in June. The lowest temperature of the air was 40·9 on 17th January, while the highest 110·2 was reached on 16th May.

The prevailing winds during greater part of the year had a decided south-westerly component. The average daily velocity varied from 77 in October 1909 to 239 in June 1910, and the mean daily velocity during the year was 141 miles. The average daily humidity of the air for the year was 44·0 against 46·1 in the previous year.

(t).—SANITATION.

Mr. K. V. Dhurandhar was in charge of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner till 20th March 1910, when he retired on pension. Mr. A. D. Cooper, D. P. H. (London), was then appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner and continued as such till the end of the year.

Mr. Dhurandhar was an old servant, who had put in many years' good work under somewhat discouraging circumstances. What success Mr. Cooper meets with has yet to be seen.

The Sanitary Commissioner travelled over all the Districts of the State and visited important towns and some of the villages. He inspected Local Boards, A and B Class Municipalities, Village Boards and Village works, and suggested sanitary improvements to the authorities concerned. He also delivered popular lectures on sanitation, and drew the attention of the District Municipal authorities to various important matters.

(u)—VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births and deaths during the year and the figures for the two preceding years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Births per mille of population.	Deaths per mille of population.
1907-08... 	47,333	47,730	24·2	24·4
1908-09... 	48,603	42,703	24·9	21·9
1909-10... 	48,508	44,536	24·8	22·8

These figures go to show that there is a slight decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths over the preceding year.

It is a pity to be obliged to add that there is very little reason to accept either the figures or the deductions as trustworthy. That the death-rate in Baroda should be only 22 or 23 per mille is a proposition which few will be disposed to admit. The Revenue and Sanitary and Municipal authorities ought to be able to supply us with figures more likely to inspire confidence in their accuracy.

Of the total number of births there were 25,860 males and 22,648 females, that is, for every hundred female births 114·1 male births were registered. Of the total number of deaths 31,259 are said to have been due to fever, 3,039 to plague, 208 to cholera, 1,119 to small-pox, 900 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 862 to respiratory diseases, 455 to injuries of various kinds and accidents, and 6,700 to other causes.

The ratios per mille of population for the above deaths were 16·0, 1·5, 0·1, 0·5, 0·4, 0·4, 0·2 and 3·4.

The registration of deaths is as often observed in the hands of non-professional men, and consequently many deaths are re-

turned under the head of fever, simply because that complaint is the prominent symptom of many acute and chronic diseases.

The total number of attacks and deaths from plague during the year were 4,640 and 3,039 respectively against 5,606 and 3,440 during the previous year. The rate of mortality from plague was 1·5 per mille of population.

(v)—VACCINATION.

The strength of the Department remained the same as in the preceding year.

The subjoined table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.
Males	28,970	29,899	5,592	2,460
Females	27,037	28,249	840	286

Animal vaccination was carried on in the City of Baroda by the City Vaccinator under the supervision of the Superintendent of Animal Vaccination.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15,020 against Rs. 15,120 last year.

The system of vaccinating children with glycerinated chloroformed lymph from Belgaum was continued in the Baroda Taluka. The percentage of successful operations was 98·5 against 97·2 in the year before.

A further extension of the system was thought desirable and His Highness has ordered its introduction in the whole of the Baroda Division, Local Boards and Municipalities paying the expense.

REVENUE.—SECTION E.

(w)—RESERVED FORESTS.

Mr. G. K. Mediwala continued in charge of this Section upto 18th April 1910, when he had to proceed to England owing to ill-health. Mr. K. C. Amin, the Assistant Conservator, was thereupon appointed to act for him.

Of the total reserved area of 722,409 Bighas, about 23,990 Bighas were disforested during the year in the Tapti, Mahuva and Sankheda Ranges, and 45 Bighas were added. This addition was due to detection of errors in the Revision Survey, and the disforestation was effected for the extension of cultivation. The reserved area at the end of the year was thus 698,464 Bighas.

Settlement and Demarcation. The verification of the boundary between Umarpada-Peta Mahal and Rajpipla State was begun during the year and the repair of boundary marks between the Northern Dangs on one hand and Sadadvel and Vyara Ranges on the other was completed. Boundary marks between Songad and Mandvi were also repaired. Sixteen annual coupes were marked on the ground by cutting 40 miles of clear lines, 10 feet broad and erecting earthen cairns at visible distances along these lines.

Working Plans.—Arrangements are made to revise Working Plans for Mahuva-Vyara and Sadadvel ranges. Plans for Nesoo and Vakal forests are ready, but they will have to be modified in the light of the changes likely to be made in the Mahuva-Vyara and Sadadvel plans. In the Sankheda range, of the three coupes prepared during the year one was sold, but the other two, which were meant to be worked departmentally, were not taken in hand, owing to want of labour. 10 coupes of Mahuva-Vyara and 5 of Sadadvel were sold.

For the ensuing year 1910-11, 10 coupes in Mahuva-Vyara, 5 in Sadadvel, and 1 in Vakal were prepared. The system of numbering standards consecutively and registering each of them was continued for Mahuva coupes.

Communications.—Vyara-Unai and Vyara-Kervada roads were kept in repair. Vyara-Meskatri road was considerably improved and nearly completed. Songhad-Otta, Songhad-Vajpur, and Songhad-Segupada roads were further improved; and Karod-Arkati, Dhupi-Vadpada and Gavan-Vadpada roads were in progress. His Highness has sanctioned Rs. 25,000 to be spent on Forest roads every year. Some sections were taken near Ukai as a preliminary step to the construction of a bridge across the Tapti. The Kosamba-Zankhawao Railway is nearly complete, and will be soon open for traffic. Plans and estimates of the Billimora-Sara line are under the consideration of His Highness' Government.

Buildings.—Three more pukka buildings were completed during the year : the first at Balpur, the second at Dalwan and the third at Vyara, at the cost of Rs. 2,148, Rs. 1,532 and Rs. 2,300, respectively, and one building at Mirpur is in progress. Old buildings are in good repair. With a view to supplying buildings, wells and cattle-pounds, wanted by the Forest Department in the Naosari Division, His Highness has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 annually for a period of four years.

General Protection.—The number of offences detected during the year was 247, of which 184 resulted in conviction, 6 were not proved and 57 were pending disposal at the close of the year. The free-grant rules, which make detection of offences difficult, have been revised after the end of the official year.

Protection from Fire.—Important roads passing through the reserves, measuring about 138 miles, were fire-traced. Foreign boundaries were also fire-traced to a width of 60-100

feet. Roads specially frequented by the people were kept cleared by special fire-guards in the Mahuva-Vyara range. 16 fire-stations on prominent hills were added during the year to the existing number of 18. At each fire-station two fire-watchers were located with a drum and three flags. A large number of drum-stations was introduced during the year, some of which were established at nakas and the rest at Patel's houses. Hundreds of notices to warn people against dangerous and injurious practices were placarded and freely circulated as usual. However, an area, measuring about 209,993 Bighas, was burnt, and the Tapti range was, as usual, the most injured of all. It is hoped that the revision of the free-grant and grazing rules will prevent some of this loss in future.

Protection from Cattle.—Several plots were set apart for grass-cutting in Saoli, Waghodia and Dhari Talukas, and Rs. 9,390 were realised therefrom. Recently exploited coupes of the Mahuva-Vyara and Sadadvel Ranges were also similarly treated. The rest of the area was opened to grazing regulated by the pass-system and providing grazing to 77,830 head of cattle. 615 animals were impounded for unauthorized grazing, and receipts amounted to Rs. 17,910.

Sylviculture.—Natural regeneration from seed was good, and that from coppice shoots satisfactory in the recently exploited coupes, because they were closed against grazing and specially protected. Plantation was regularly undertaken in coupe No. 1, 2 and 3 of the Mahuva sub-range. 8,290 plants were put out and 4,000 plants were maintained at a cost of Rs. 213. 1,500 plants were planted at Umreth at a cost of Rs. 346-6-0. The 42 bighas of mango plantation in Unai is thriving. 915 trees have been reared during the past 6 years and some of them have begun to bear. The rubber plantations were kept up 12 plants at Unai, 27 at Moghvan Bedia and 9 in Amunia have survived. But this work is still very much in the experimental stage.

Fellings.—These were confined to Mahuva-Vyara, Sankheda and Sadadvel Ranges, to which sanctioned working plans have been applied. Fellings were on the coppice with standard system, extended over an area of 9,028 bighas, and realised, as already noted, Rs. 70,785. Nothing green, except bamboos, was cut from the remaining forests.

Minor Produce.—Bamboos were sold during the year under the pass-system realising Rs. 47,403 against Rs. 35,860 in the preceding year. Dead fuel was worked out under the pass-system, while Asitra and Temru leaves (used for wrapping cigarettes), Mohura flowers and fruits, Rosa-grass, &c., were worked out by contract. Rs. 70,082 were realised under this head, exclusive of bamboos.

Experiments on Lac production were continued, and both the crops were successful. 12,610 trees were infected and 3,317 were maintained at a cost of Rs. 543. All the Lac of the November crop was used for propagation of the July crop, and afterwards taken and sold. Lac production has almost passed the experimental stage, and will now be extended to the Sadadvel and Sankheda ranges.

Mode of Exploitation.—Two coupes of the Sankheda range were meant for departmental working, but they were not taken in hand owing to want of labour. The third coupe of the Sankheda range and those of the Mahuva-Vyara and Sadadvel ranges were given out to contractors. Minor produce was sold either by the pass system or by contract.

Free Grants.—These were regulated by the Chhaparia kat Niyam and were allowed upto Rs. 11,098 against Rs. 10,633 in the preceding year. Besides, thousands of head-loads of fuel and cart-loads of thatching materials are removed from Forests without any permit or pass. The rules have been revised after the close of the year.

(x).—UNRESERVED FORESTS.

The Unreserved Forests except those of Umarpada and Wajpur Peta Mahals continued under the management of the Revenue Department, who credit the proceeds of the six important species to the Forest Department. Rs. 10,034 were thus credited during the year.

Forest Villages.—Twenty-nine villages in Vyara and eleven in Sadadvel remained under the management of the Forest Department. These villages are in the heart of the forest. It is reported that this management has proved successful, and the land revenue has risen from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,793 in the course of the past five years.

Financial Results.—Rs. 8,196 were recovered on account of past arrears. Realizations of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,957 out of a demand of Rs. 1,75,546. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 2,18,334 and Rs. 2,24,427. If, Rs. 8,196 recovered from past arrears are added, the total realizations of the year come to Rs. 1,80,153. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 70,568 against Rs. 66,681 the year before.

Expenditure for the year stood thus:—

(1)	Establishment	...	...	Rs. 37,783
(2)	Contingencies.	...	...	„ 6,755
(3)	Conservancy and Works	...	„	26,030
				<hr/>
Total				Rs. 70,568
				<hr/>

One Daroga and one Naib-Daroga were made to retire during the year, and Mr. L. Y. Kadam, an Assamdar, who worked as Daroga, was transferred to the Settlement Department.

Forest Administration in Baroda presents many problems. Messrs. Mediwala and Amin have worked well for years, but they have often found their difficulties too much for them. The Department is so small that it is hard to provide opportunities of promotion for the staff ; the forest area is large and populated by backward and ignorant people ; the climate is bad and sometimes deadly. These facts make supervision over the horde of low-paid subordinates, who have to be maintained, and over the contractors, who have to be engaged, extremely difficult.

When we add to all this a certain measure of indifference and even hostility on the part of other Departments, it will be conceded that the Conservator has no easy task, and that the measure of success he has achieved deserves recognition.

VI.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

(a).—SURVEY SETTLEMENT WORK.

The post of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was held by Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., in addition to his duties as Amatya from the beginning of the year upto 12th December 1909, when he was relieved of the extra work, and Mr. G. R. Nimbalker was appointed to the post. Mr. R. N. Ambegaoker acted as Survey and Settlement Commissioner during Mr. Nimbalker's absence on privilege leave from 16th May to 4th June. The whole Department has worked well, and special praise may be given to Mr. Nimbalker and the Prant Sar-Kamdar Mr. Ambegaoker.

The post of Personal Assistant was abolished during the year, Mr. Kothawala reverting to the Revenue Department. Mr. Nimbalker was relieved of the Barkhali work from 1st June 1910, but he was occupied in writing the winding up report of that Branch till the close of the year.

The Mapni Sar-Kamdar, Mr. G. S. Bhate, was transferred to the Revenue Department from 31st June 1910. Mr. R. H. Desai worked as Mapni Sar-Kamdar upto 31st March, when, he, too, was transferred to the Revenue Department.

The post is now held by Mr. L. G. Ghaneker. The post of Assistant, Survey and Settlement Department, vacated by Mr. R. H. Desai, has been held by Mr. R. K. Jadhav.

The establishment engaged in the work of inquiry into the ownership of city lands was re-organized and instead of two joint Naib-Kamdars, two separate ones were placed in charge of two parties.

Two more City Inquiry Parties, one for Dabhoi and the other for Padra, were also subsequently organized.

But the Council (in their Order No. A, dated the 8th September 1909), having decided to finish the work in Baroda City first, one of these Parties was left in Baroda to help the other two already appointed there and the other was sent to Petlad.

Field by field measurement work was done in 69 villages against 92 in the preceding year. Bandh Pahnī or Boundary inspection was done in 117 against 138 villages last year.

During the year the Measuring Parties worked in Savli, Karjan and Patan, of which Savli was finished, and Karjan nearly finished, while out of a total of 144 villages in Patan Taluka, 88 villages have been completed. Original Survey work was also done in the Inami village of Ena, Taluka Palsana, by the "A" Party. The Special Half Party has done measuring work in the Inami villages of Haldaru in the Kamrej Taluka, and miscellaneous work in the villages of the Talukas of Padra, Petlad, Vyara and Songhad. It has also inspected, under Huzur Order, 1,406 wells of the Petlad Taluka, in 540 cases of which the Sar-Kamdar and the Nimtandar took tests.

Classification.—Original classification was done in 5 villages. Revision classification was completed in the Talukas of Palsana and Vaghodia, Kodinar and Sidhpur, besides 11 villages in the Velacha Taluka left unfinished last year.

Revision Settlement proposals of the Kamrej Taluka have been submitted by Mr. R. R. Kothawala through the Survey Commissioner and those of Dhari and Peta Mahal Khambha submitted by Mr. G. S. Bhate came rather late in the season and are under the consideration of the Department.

The Jamabandi Office introduced settlement rates in 9 Inami villages against 6 in the preceding year. Revision Settlement rates were declared and introduced in 90 villages of

Dabhoi Taluka and declared in 54 villages of Amreli Taluka. This office also examined and checked the Revenue papers of 4 udafa villages and approved the Jamabandi.

The Record Office prepared and sent to the Photozinco Press at Poona to be printed 350 copies of village maps and prepared 19 maps for the statistical atlas. It disposed of 5,063 Tumars regarding corrections to be made in the Survey papers. The Record-keeper is reported to have done good work, and it is expected that the whole record will be in order next year.

City Survey.—House to house survey was finished in the Kasbas of Naosari, Padra and Variao. It was commenced in the Kasbas of Gandevi, Manud, Dhinoj and Kathor.

City Survey Inquiry.—Inquiries into land titles in the City of Baroda were made and decisions passed in 6,239 cases against 1,782 last year and 1,626 sanads against 288 in the preceding year were prepared. In Petlad decisions were passed in 2,947 cases. The increase is due to the additional establishment sanctioned for the work.

The inquiry offices at Baroda and Petlad had, in addition to the above work, to dispose of many extra cases that came to them for disposal from Compensation and Sudhrai Offices.

The arrears of City Survey Inquiry appeals at the end of the last year were 53. 221 new appeals were admitted during the year, and 16 applications for Revision were entertained; thus making in all 290 appeals. Of these, 203 appeals have been decided against 79 in the preceding year and 87 are pending decision. Of the 203 appeals decided, the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 58 cases, and they were modified or revised in 145 cases.

In the preceding year 7 petitions were pending inquiry in Survey and Settlement Commissioner's office. During the

period 122 new petitions were received, making in all 129. Out of these only 10 remained undisposed of.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,386 against Rs. 1,89,156 last year. The increase is only nominal, as the last year's figure represented the expenditure for nine months only.

During the year 5 probationers were attached to the Department for learning Survey work, and some of them have succeeded in obtaining certificates of qualification.

(b).—BARKHALI (OR ALIENATED LANDS) BRANCH.

The most noteworthy event of the year was the transfer of the Barkhali Branch (exclusive of the Guaranteed Giras work) from the Survey and Settlement Department to the Revenue Department. The actual transfer took place on 1st May, Mr. Nimbalker delivering, and Dewan Tekchand receiving charge of the work. The original establishment consisting of an Assistant and 40 karkuns with 15 menials, costing Rs. 1,580 a month, was reduced from 1st March to an Assistant, 13 karkuns with three menials, with a pay bill of Rs. 925 a month. Of 27 karkuns thrown out in the reduction, 13 were sent to Talukas, 8 to the offices of the Subhas, and three were pensioned off; those remaining were provided in other departments. Mr. Limaye continued to work as Assistant throughout the year, and he has done as usual invaluable work.

Temporary Establishments and their work.—The temporary establishment for copying torn Taravani Patraks copied 11,789 pages against 9,714 last year. There being no budget sanction, the establishment was discontinued from 1st July. There remain still to be copied 16,056 pages of Taravni Patraks pertaining to 40 villages of Petlad, and to those in Visnagar, Pattan with Harij, Kalol and Inami villages. Arrangements have been made to obtain fresh sanction to complete this work.

The temporary establishment to arrange records, has prepared indexes of miscellaneous Cash papers, of Khangi Devasthan allowance files, of Huzur allowance files and of those about cash allowances in the Kadi Division. Indexes of Cash allowance files in the Naosari and Amreli Divisions have been taken in hand, and we shall have also to make them for cash allowance files in the Baroda Division, and of Vatan, Inami village and unguaranteed Giras cases. The sanction is to last till the end of January 1913.

The party appointed to prepare final Barkhali Patraks of the Petlad Taluka was discontinued from 1st February, Mr. Jadhav as Barkhali Sub-Assistant and Mr. Ramlal Mathurlal as Special Duty Kamdar supervised the preparation of these Patraks. The remaining 19 Barkhali Patraks have been sent to the Taluka.

The four special land-succession Tapasni parties were discontinued from 21st January. Further sanction was solicited, but was refused on the ground that the work should be done by the Revenue Department. The parties in the Baroda Division finished Sinor Taluka and did 28 more villages of Padra. The parties in the Kadi Division finished Visnagar, Kheralu and Pattan Talukas, and did 61 villages of Mehsana. The result of the whole work, including previous year's work done by these parties is as under :—

Succession cases disposed of	...	...	2,981
Land resumed, bighas 7,125 assessed at.			14,449
Fines levied	...	...	14,729
Expenditure	...	...	7,427
Sale proceeds of stamps purchased by Barkhali holders	...	...	2,933

Revised Barkhali Patraks have been prepared for Sinor and Padra has been taken up.

The temporary establishment entertained from 9th August 1909 within the powers of the Department to settle Barkhali lands held by Tributaries and Ankada payers and by Mul Girassias of the Amreli Division, and to prepare the Barkhali patraks for them was discontinued on 1st February. The Settlement work, consisting of about 600 khatas, has been finished, and the Barkhali patraks prepared and sent to the respective Talukas.

The temporary establishment, entertained within the powers of the Department for four months from 1st October 1909 to 31st January 1910, has copied all the lists of cash and unguaranteed cash Giras allowances. These lists are now being printed for the use of the various offices concerned.

Orders regarding four Inami Villages were passed by the Huzur (12 miscellaneous tippans were submitted, on five of which orders have been passed and received). Two of the villages have been resumed and two continued with different settlement charges. Rs. 240 a year have been allowed for life in lieu of one of the resumed villages. Last year 11 villages were disposed of, the Government assessment realisable on the villages resumed was Rs. 6,988.

There remain four original cases to be disposed of. Holders of two of them are alive, and action is postponed so long as they live, and two depend on the final decision of the Government of India in the Jamanwada case.

In the Cash Branch 186 claims were advanced. The amount claimed was Rs. 28,264, out of which Rs. 15,019 were continued, and Rs. 13,245 discontinued. Last year's claims were 207, and the amounts continued and discontinued were respectively 9,328 and 7,192. Allowances of the annual value of Rs. 701 were purchased for Rs. 10,501. Last year's figures were respectively Rs. 512 and Rs. 8,507. There is no original case left now pending disposal.

In the Non-Guaranteed Giras branch 126 claims were dealt with. Rs. 2,941 were claimed, of which Rs. 1,842 were continued, and Rs. 1,099 discontinued. Rs. 500 were discontinued, owing to delay in the presentment of applications, and claims valued at Rs. 599 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 11,527. Last year's claims were 583, the amounts continued and discontinued were respectively Rs. 5,065 and Rs. 4,701, and the purchase-money Rs. 87,170.

In the Vatan Branch 45 claims were disposed of. Of these 18 were original, 6 succession, 12 miscellaneous and 9 compensation cases. The amount claimed was Rs. 17,763, of which Rs. 16,985 were continued on condition of service, and Rs. 778 discontinued. Vatan annually valued at Rs. 311 were purchased for Rs. 3,999. Last year's claims were 21, and the amounts continued and discontinued were respectively Rs. 11,456 and Rs. 311. Vatan annually valued at Rs. 92 were purchased for Rs. 1,150. Statements of facts for 36 cases of Vatan, which cannot be settled under the rules owing to their holders being alive, have been drawn up and kept ready.

Rs. 48 only of Barkhali arrears were written off, and Rs. 3,592 were refunded. Last year's figures were 5,091 and Rs. 8,770, respectively.

In addition to it, 215 original Settlement orders were passed owing to some lands being transferred by sale, and the rest being left unsettled. Excluding Petlad and Kadeem lands, 54 claims about Barkhali lands already settled were disposed of. In eight of the claims lands measuring Bighas 413 and assessed at Rs. 659 were resumed, in 30 claims bighas 205, assessed at Rs. 518, were continued as Barkhali, and in 16 previous orders were confirmed. Two cases about Kothali Santh or annual payment in lieu of land were disposed of. Rs. 98 were fixed as Kothali Santh for Bighas 33 assessed at Rs. 132. Owing to Boundary disputes, bighas 1,737 remain to be settled. In Petlad, in 244 claims about Barkhali land

already settled, previous orders were upheld in 70 and upset in 174. Out of 672 review applications about Kadeem lands, 483 have been disposed of ; of the remaining 189, 137 pertain to Giras lands in Manjusar, which are claimed as guaranteed and about which a case is pending in the Residency Court.

1,299 land succession cases were disposed of against 2,795 last year. The decrease is owing to delegation of powers to Vahivatdars. Fines amounting to Rs. 2,634 as against Rs. 11,162 were imposed for delay. Bighas 664 assessed at Rs. 897 were purchased for Rs. 9,208. Last year's figures were bighas 538 purchased for Rs. 6,140.

115 Sanads were issued in all, 85 of the first class and 30 of the second class. Last year's numbers were 9 and 3, respectively. Sanction has been asked for issue of the sanads that remained to be issued.

3,933 bighas assessed at Rs. 6,112 were resumed owing to failure of heirs, resignation, non-payment of settlement, non-performance of Devasthan service, mortgage and sale of Devasthan lands, death of Bathamania, Gharania and Vechania holders, fixing of Kothali Santh and purchase of Barkhali land, etc. Last year bighas 6,074 were resumed.

Seven loans amounting to Rs. 1,67,100 were advanced during the year :—

	Rs.
(1) The Thakor of Kanda	4,000
(2) The Thakor of Miyagam	30,000
(3) The Thakor of Rampur Kuveda	4,500
(4) R. R. Sampatrao Gaekwad	60,300
(5) The Thakor of Aglod Nanavas... ..	20,000
(6) R. R. Hanmantrao S. Gaekwar of Benares	10,500
(7) The Thakor of Monpur under Ratanpur	37,800
Total	<u>Rs. 1,67,100</u>

Loans Nos. 1 and 3 were advanced within the powers of the Department and the rest under Huzur orders. Loan No. 6 is without interest. The balance due to Government at the end of the year was Rs. 5,69,911 from 26 persons, and the recovery amounted to Rs. 84,512. Last year's figures were Rs. 4,38,943 and Rs. 51,655 respectively. We ought to try now to restrict our operations in the Loan Department.

73 appeals in all were made to the Huzur. Out of these, 55 were rejected, 9 decisions were reversed, 5 modified and 4 remanded to the Department for Revision. Last year's figures were respectively 59, 14, 0 and 1.

The Barkhali land record for 1908-09 has been arranged according to record rules.

3,065 petitions were received during the year, which with 933, the balance at the end of last year, made up in all 3,998, of which 3,491 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 507. Last year's petitions numbered 3,847.

The expenditure on the Barkhali Branch during the year was Rs. 43,585 against Rs. 54,801 last year.

The inspection of Talukas was confined this year to ascertaining what quantity of original Barkhali work remained to be done. In this connection Vijapur, Mehsana, Sidhpur and Kalol of the Kadi Division, and Petlad and Naosari were specially visited. The original Barkhali work in all its branches was almost completed during the year.

(c).—GIRAS TENURES.

Mr. Vinayak A. Mehd continued as Giras Assistant and did good work. This Department was to have been transferred to the Revenue Department, but for the sake of convenience it still continues to be a part of the Survey and Settlement Department.

The Giras Assistant had to perform the following duties :—

I.—Judicial which includes—

- (1) New claims to lands and cash by guaranteed Girasias.
- (2) Succession cases.
- (3) Claims by co-sharers.
- (4) Miscellaneous claims.

II.—Correspondence with the Residency.

The following table will show the work done under the first head :—

Nature of Cases.	Balance from the previous year.	Cases filed in 1909-10.	Total.	Disposed of within the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
New claims to land ...	4	18	22	19	3
New claims to cash ...	0	0	0	0	0
Succession cases ...	15	71	86	67	19
Claims by co-sharers ...	4	66	70	65	5
Miscellaneous claims ...	51	251	302	219	83
Total ...	74	406	480	370	110

The number of cases undisposed of is somewhat larger than the last year, as the number of new claims is greater on account of a notification settled at the last Giras Conference of 1907. Many cases were received just before the close of the year, which it was impossible for the Giras Department to dispose of.

Work coming under the second head, *viz.*, References to the Residency, is shown in the following table :—

Balance from the previous year.	Fresh References in 1909-10.	Total.	Disposed of in 1909-10.	Pending at the end of the year.
.....	58	58	56	2

The results of appeals heard by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner against the decisions of the Giras Assistant are as under:—

Pending at the end of the previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Cases remanded.	Compromises effected.	Orders modified, &c.	Withdrawn by the appellant.	Pending at the end of the year.
22 + 1 re-mand.	61	84	13	4	4	2	2	1	58

Out of the 58 undecided appeals 26 for Keniel land guarantee have been partly heard. They are based on similar facts. 46 appeals were filed in the Residency against the orders of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and His Highness' Government has requested the Residency to revise 7 decisions. No decision or final reply was received during the year.

Arrangements have been made to send the Giras Office Records to the Fadnis Department.

The Department succeeded in giving Kothli Santh Rs. 344-8 for two claims to lands measuring Bighas 125-6 and in paying a lump sum of Rs. 4,573-15-4 for six claims to land measuring Bighas 139-18. It also succeeded in buying up a cash Kothli Santh Hak of the Annual value of Rs. 144 by payment of Rs. 2,880.

The Giras Assistant visited 16 Talukas and held inspections of the Mahal Offices. With the exceptions of a few Talukas he found that the work was negligently done notwithstanding orders and circulars issued from time to time by the Revenue Department.

Orders on the remaining points of the Giras Conference of 1907 have not been yet received from the Government of India.

VII.—FINANCE.

(A)—BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kilabhai Dulabhram, L.C.E., acted as Accountant General from the beginning of the official year upto 31st December 1909, when he was relieved by Mr. V. Y. Vaniker, M. A., who held the post upto 11th July 1910. On Mr. Tekchand's going on leave, Mr. Vaniker was appointed to act as Sar-Subha from the 12th July, and Mr. Kilabhai was again appointed to act as Accountant General. He continued as such till the close of the year.

As stated in the previous reports, the functions of the Department are threefold, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts and Finance, and the Department is divided into nine branches. A brief account of their work is given below :—

(a).—MAIN BRANCH.

This is the controlling Central Office of the Department, and the Accountant General himself, with the help of an Assistant, looks after it ; all important matters involving questions, bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State, are disposed of here. This branch disposed of 25,757 matters, leaving a balance of 192 undisposed of at the end of the year.

(b).—CIVIL AUDIT BRANCH.

The Assistant Accountant General of the Main Branch exercises supervision over this Branch, and is assisted by two Superintendents. All vouchers, excepting those relating to the Public Works and the Military Departments, are examined

here on the Post Audit System. 90,870 vouchers were examined during the year and Rs. 4,710 disbursed by mistake, &c., were recovered. 76 new pensions were sanctioned during the year and 57 ceased through death. At the close of the year the total number of Civil pensioners was 597, drawing an aggregate pension of Rs. 1,28,885 a year. Gratuities to 35 persons amounting to Rs. 2,129 were given during the year.

(c).—MILITARY AUDIT BRANCH.

This Branch has one Assistant Accountant General to control it. All vouchers relating to Military expenditure are post audited here, except Shiledars' and Shibandis' supplementary pay abstracts which are pre-audited. 4,702 vouchers were audited during the year and Rs. 326 paid through mistakes were recovered.

69 new pensions were sanctioned during the year and 42 pensioners died. The total number of Military pensioners at the close of the year, therefore, stood at 675, drawing Rs. 57,249 a year. Gratuities to the amount of Rs. 27,382-6-0 were paid to 125 men during the year.

(d).—PUBLIC WORKS AUDIT BRANCH.

This Branch is also in charge of one Assistant Accountant General, and he continued, as before, to exercise audit control over Public Works, Railways, &c., and also over the accounts of the Baroda Municipality. 26,070 vouchers were audited in this Branch during the year, and Rs. 3,564 representing irregular payments or overcharges were disallowed, apart from the refunds obtained in the Railway Audit.

The inspection of His Highness' Railway accounts at Bombay and Ajmer falls, as stated in the previous reports, under two heads regarding receipts realized and regarding expenditure incurred. As a result of audit, a refund of Rs. 16,578 on the receipt side and one of Rs. 5,258 on the expenditure side, making a total of Rs. 21,836, have been obtained from the Railway Authorities during the year, on account of short credits and overcharges to His Highness' Railway accounts.

(e)—INSPECTION BRANCH.

This Branch is also under an Assistant, and continued as before to inspect the accounts of all the Departments, excepting the Military and the Public Works, by actually taking stock of treasure and by inspecting local accounts. The Assistant in charge of this Branch travelled for 210 days in the Districts and inspected 223 offices. Errors amounting to Rs. 1,875 were discovered.

(f)—LOCAL BOARDS INSPECTION BRANCH.

Two Inspecting Auditors—one for Baroda and Naosari and the other for Kadi and Amreli—continued inspection of accounts of the District and Taluka Local Boards and of the B Class Municipalities. The cost of their establishment was met as before out of the deduction of one per cent. on the annual receipts of the Boards and the Municipalities concerned. The inspection of the Baroda City Municipality accounts was, as before, entrusted to a separate Auditor. The Auditor for Kadi and Amreli travelled for 235 days and the Baroda and Naosari Auditor for 238 days. They visited all the Talukas in their charge twice, excepting the Peta Mahals which were inspected once only. These Auditors examined in all 5,516 vouchers and detected errors amounting to Rs. 2,065 as overcharges.

(g)—COMPILATION OF ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

This Branch is under the supervision of the Assistant Accountant General of the Main Branch, assisted by a Superintendent. The final Accounts of the State are compiled here from the daily sheets received from the Central Treasury at Baroda and from the monthly accounts received from the Taluka and other treasuries. The accounts of tribute (both Jamabandi and Ghasdana), received through the Residency, are compiled here. Statements of total yearly receipts and disbursements will be given further on.

(h)—CENTRAL TREASURY.

This is in charge of a separate Assistant known as the Huzur Treasury Officer. The total receipts and disbursements, including adjustments, amounted to Rs. 5,81,25,943 and Rs. 5,92,31,170 respectively. The cash receipts and disbursements were Rs. 66,73,540 and Rs. 77,78,767, giving a monthly average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for receipts and of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for disbursements. There was no cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, as all the work connected with the cash receipts into and payments from this Treasury has been entrusted, under Huzur Orders, to the Bank of Baroda from 15th June 1910. But in the Bank of Baroda there was a balance of Rs. 11,43,480-7-1 standing to the credit of the State Current Account. The transactions carried on with the Bank of Bombay, including its Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad Branches, and also with other five leading Banks in Bombay amounted during the year to Rs. 2,07,31,159 in remittances and Rs. 2,20,78,650 in withdrawals.

(i)—STAMP BRANCH.

This Branch continued under the supervision of the Huzur Treasury Officer, assisted by a Superintendent. The revenue from the sale of stamps during the year was Rs. 5,48,168 against Rs. 5,65,613 in the previous year.

(B)—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements :—

Receipts.

Description of Items.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,08,28,572	1,12,85,457	4,56,885	.....
Miscellaneous Taxes	1,69,170	1,98,810	9,640	.....
Forests	2,10,341	1,80,153	.....	30,188
Abkari	9,55,126	11,67,160	2,12,034	.....
Customs	6,80,094	1,70,810	.....	5,09,284
Stamps	5,65,613	5,48,168	.....	17,445
Registration	1,14,737	97,868	.....	16,869
Tributes and fixed Jamabundi received through the Residency.	6,65,946	5,89,890	.....	76,056
Tributes and fixed Jamabundi received direct.	14,043	9,614	.. ..	4,429
Interest	5,55,342	6,43,598	88,256	.....
Village Boards' Revenue	12,849	11,300	.....	1,549
Opium	13,12,387	16,28,584	3,16,197	.....
(1) Railways	6,01,686	7,21,223	1,19,537	.....
(2) Irrigation	847	3,696	2,849	.....
Palace 18/A ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judicial fees and fines	39,465	67,945	28,480	.....
Jail	20,216	17,360	.....	2,856
Education	1,08,068	1,44,603	36,535	.....
Municipalities	5,791	4,486	.....	1,305
Public Works Department	88,567	3,02,861	2,14,294	.....
Miscellaneous, including Salt, Ferries, Police, Medical, Press, Army, Pedhee General Administration 18/B and Miscellaneous.	6,35,207	2,43,108	.....	3,92,099
Total ...	1,76,04,067	1,80,36,694	14,84,797	10,52,080

Disbursements.

Description of Items.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	20,35,822	19,37,398	.....	98,424
Other Civil Establishments ...	1,21,614	1,00,229	.....	21,385
Forests	66,681	70,568	3,887	.....
Stamps ¹	34,362	26,295	.....	8,067
Registration	33,670	33,562	.....	108
Tributes received through the Resi- dency.	573	231	.....	342
Tributes received direct ... ..	.....	6	6	.....
Opium	4,26,929	7,69,096	3,42,167	.....
Railways ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palace	22,79,920	20,12,326	.....	2,67,594
Huzur Kacheri—				
(1) Tour Expenses	15,972	5,399	.....	10,573
(2) Huzur Kacheris	4,48,450	4,99,541	51,091	.....
Judicial Department	4,02,445	3,88,243	.....	14,202
Police	7,74,614	7,50,172	.....	24,442
Jail	49,929	45,834	.....	4,095
Education	10,64,095	11,37,450	73,355	.....
Medical	1,99,044	1,91,899	.....	7,145
Printing Press	84,456	82,042	.....	2,414
Municipalities	4,08,115	2,17,420	.....	1,90,695
Public Works	21,48,847	18,62,509	.....	2,86,338
Army	22,55,620	20,53,097	.....	1,82,523
Devasthan Dharmadaya	3,05,100	2,75,174	.....	29,926
Assamdars, Nemnukdars and Pen- sioners	7,23,348	8,58,891	1,35,543	.....
Extraordinary	12,531	1,38,915	1,26,384	.....
Local Boards	1,08,903	67,143 (for Primary Education).	.....	41,760
Miscellaneous (Interest, Irrigation, Ferries, &c.)	1,30,523	2,52,958	1,22,435	.....
Total ...	1,41,11,563	1,37,76,398	8,54,868	11,90,033

Under receipts the following heads show an appreciable increase :—

Land Revenue—Rs. 4,56,885.—The increase under this head is due to the year being good and arrears having been recovered.

Taxes—Rs. 9,640.—Owing to increased realizations from Income Tax and other taxes such as the Dwarka tax, &c.

Abkari—Rs. 2,12,034.—The increase is attributed to the introduction of the Madras Abkari System in the State.

Interest—Rs. 88,256.—This is due to a further permanent investment of Rs. 15,00,000 in Municipal Debentures.

Opium—Rs. 3,16,197.—The high price of opium on account of the restrictions put on the export of the drug to China explains the increase.

Railways—Rs. 1,19,537.—This is due to larger earnings from our Railways.

Irrigation—Rs. 2,849.—Greater realizations from water cess are due to the gradual construction of Irrigation works during the last ten years.

Judicial Fees and Fines—Rs. 28,480.—This year was the marriage year of the Kadva Kunbis and exemptions from the early marriage prevention Regulations had to be freely given ; such exemptions are obtained by application on stamped papers.

Education—Rs. 36,535.—Due to increased fines under the Compulsory Education Rules and to other miscellaneous receipts.

Public Works—Rs. 2,14,294.—This is due to an adjustment of a large amount pertaining to the Kadurpur Tank expenditure incurred in famine years.

The main heads showing appreciable decreases under receipts are :—

Forests—Rs. 30,188.—Caused by decreased sale of forest produce.

Customs—Rs. 5,09,284.—The decrease is explained by the abolition of Customs throughout the State from last November.

Tributes—Rs. 76,056 and Rs. 4,429.—Smaller recoveries of arrears explain the decrease.

Miscellaneous—Rs. 3,92,099.—Merely nominal, there having been a large adjustment last year.

Under disbursements the following heads show appreciable increases :—

Opium—Rs. 3,42,167.—On account of the purchase of a large stock of opium juice.

Huzur Kacheries.—Rs. 51,091.—The increase is caused by the transfer of Dewan Tekchand to the post of Sar-Subha and also to the appointment of Mr. B. L. Gupta and to other ordinary causes.

Education—Rs. 73,355.—It is attributed to the transfer of Songhad and Vyara Agricultural School and Model Farm to the Education Department and to various other miscellaneous causes.

Asamdars, &c.—Rs. 1,35,543.—Due to large purchases of petty Nemnooks of Rs. 25 and under during the year.

Extraordinary—Rs. 1,26,384.—This is explained by the adjustment of a large amount in connection with the Kadurpur Tank.

Miscellaneous—Rs. 1,22,435.—The increase under this head is due to the visit during the year of H. E. Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The following heads show decreases in expenditure during the year :—

Land Revenue—Rs. 98,424.—The decrease under this head is due to several causes, such as transfer of Dewan Tekchand from the Settlement Department, retirement of Mr. Whitenack, transfer of the Songhad and Vyara Agricultural Class and Model Farm to the Education Department, &c., &c.

Other Civil Establishments—Rs. 21,385.—Mainly due to the abolition of the Customs Department.

Palace—Rs. 2,67,594.—This is, in fact, no decrease, as in the last year there was an adjustment of a large amount of expenditure on account of the last Europe trip.

Tour—Rs. 10,573.—The decrease is mere adjustment and requires no explanation.

Judicial—Rs. 14,202.—Due to the retransfer of the Fouzdari clerks to the Revenue Department.

Police—Rs. 24,442.—The decrease is due to the pay of certain Establishments remaining unpaid (about Rs. 17,000) and also owing to smaller expenditure on arms and accoutrement.

Medical—Rs. 7,145.—Caused by the expenditure on account of the Motibag and Palace Dispensaries having been charged to the Khangi Department.

Municipalities—Rs. 1,90,695.—Explained by the cessation of the grants given to these bodies after the abolition of customs.

Public Works—Rs. 2,86,338.—This decrease is due to the transfer to capital account of some outlay originally debited to Irrigation under the major head Public Works.

Army—Rs. 1,82,523.—Last year new full dress uniforms for the sepoy were made, while there was no such expenditure this year.

Devasthan Dharmadaya—Rs. 29,926.—Due to ordinary causes.

Local Boards—Rs. 41,760.—Last year three years' grant for primary education was paid.

(c)—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

Lastly the subjoined table shows the financial condition of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year:—

Year.	ASSETS.			Liabilities.	Net Assets exclusive of opium and opium juice in stock.
	Cash.	Debts due, &c.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1908-09 ...	49,99,746	3,15,58,840	3,65,58,586	31,31,878	3,33,76,708
1909-10 ...	41,18,953	3,76,15,461	4,17,34,414	40,96,360	3,76,38,054

In addition to the regular work of the Department, Mr. Vaniker had, whenever any permanent member of the State Executive Council was absent, to attend meetings of the Council. The Accountant General works as an *ex-officio* member of the Legislative Council of the State, in addition to his ordinary duties.

The Accounts Department is one of the most efficient departments in the State, and Messrs. Vaniker and Kilabhai have at least maintained this efficiency.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

(a).—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., continued to work as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari. He also exercised general supervision over the State Museum.

During the year there were 1,264 institutions of different kinds under the immediate control of the Education Department against 1,267 in the preceding year. There were 1,610 village schools under the control of the Vidyadhikari so far as their inspection and examination were concerned. In pursuance of the Huzur Orders, passed on the recommendations of the Education Commission, these village schools have been placed under the entire administrative control of the Education Department from 1st August 1910, the Local Boards contributing one-third of their local cess fund for their maintenance, and Government paying whatever more may be required.

English is taught in 41 of these institutions, *viz.*, 1 Arts College, 3 High Schools at Baroda, Patan and Amreli, 25 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 12 Grant-in-aid schools (out of which 3 are High Schools and 9 Anglo-Vernacular Schools). At the request of the people, the study of English has been introduced in 9 Gujarati boys' schools from Standard IV and upwards on the grant-in-aid principle and in the Damnagar Gujarati boys' school at State expense. It has also been introduced in 3 girls' schools; and the Baroda Girls' High School has become an independent institution affiliated to the Bombay University.

For Vernacular education, there were 1,176 regular Government schools, 11 special institutions, 4 Fund schools, 27 grant-in-aid schools, 3 schools under inspection, 2 orphanages and 1,610 village schools, making a total of 2,833 institutions.

The distinction between Government schools and village schools has now been done away with, and they are all alike classed as Primary schools.

(b).—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Baroda College.—As stated in previous reports, the College is affiliated to the University of Bombay in the Faculties of Arts and Sciences. Its past reputation, both for the high character of its tuition and for success at the annual examinations at the University of Bombay, has been well maintained.

The College staff consisted of 10 Professors besides the Principal. In addition to this, there are one lecturer in French, one Shastri, two Fellows, two Laboratory Assistants and one Librarian.

Dr. M. J. Jackson, D. Sc., worked as Professor of Physics and Director of Science Studies till the middle of December. The period of his service being over, Professor S. G. Burrow, B. Sc., was appointed to take his place as Professor of Physics. A special chair in French was created as Mr. R. D. Tata, with the laudable object of promoting the study of French by a Frenchman, volunteered to bear half the cost, and Professor Louis Fillippi of Bordeaux was appointed Professor at the beginning of the first term. Mr. Samuel L. Joshi, M. A. (Columbia), was appointed Assistant Professor of English from 2nd September.

There were 316 students on the roll at the end of the year against 225 of the preceding year; of these 120 were residents in the College boarding houses. Professor S. L. Joshi stays in the bungalow specially constructed for the Resident Professor in the College compound.

The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 71,482 against Rs. 65,839 last year, whilst the receipts

from fees came to Rs. 16,521. The total annual cost of educating each pupil on the average was Rs. 173-11-7 against Rs. 246-11-0 the preceding year. The decrease is due to the large number of students admitted this year.

The results of the different examinations are shown in the following table :—

Examinations.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	REMARKS.
M. A.	2	1	
B. A.	28	16	
Intermediate Arts ...	50	36	1 2nd class.
Previous	84	43	1 1st class and 6 2nd class.
B. Sc.	1	1	
Intermediate Science ...	5	3	1 2nd class.
Total	170	100	

These results may be pronounced to be generally satisfactory.

The scheme for an Institute of Science propounded and elaborated by Dr. Jackson and approved by Dr. Travers was, in the opinion of the Education Commission, beyond the range of practical politics, though laudable in itself, and His Highness was pleased to agree with the Commission. Consequently, the whole question has been shelved, at any rate, for the present.

High Schools.—Besides the three Government High Schools at Baroda, Patan and Amreli, there are three other High Schools, supported by grants-in-aid, 1 at Baroda, 1 at Naosari and 1 at Gandevi. The following table shows the

results of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations achieved by these schools :—

Name of High School.				Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.
<i>Matriculation.</i>					
Baroda High School	...	...		103	57
Amreli do.	...	...		28	11
Patan do.	...	...		10	2
Naosari do.	...	...		22	12
Gandevi do.	...	...		5	1
Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda...				25	11
<i>School Final.</i>					
Baroda High School	...	...		21	7
Patan do.	...	...		6	3
Navsari do.	...	...		15	7

The results of the Patan and Gandevi High Schools are not satisfactory. Other High Schools have done better.

The Boarding arrangement in various High Schools shows encouraging results and has proved a boon to mofussil students not simply because it gives them boarding and lodging, but because it influences their conduct and character. The Amreli High School Boarding House which has been completed, is an architectural building ordered by His Highness at great cost. The Naosari High School will soon have the Dabu Boarding house completed, ready for use next year. In connection with the Petlad Anglo-Vernacular School, the VII standard class was started by private enterprise, and it reflects credit on the

management of the Head Master that as many as 14 students passed the Matriculation Examination out of 25 sent up for the first time.

The Technical School at Naosari.—This school has been doing good work. The new workshop shed was erected apart from the main building, was fitted up with necessary machines and appliances, and was opened by Mr. C. N. Seddon, the Officiating Minister. To the Mechanical Engineering and Dyeing Branch a third branch has been added, *viz.*, Cabinet-making, for which a grant has been sanctioned, and arrangements are being made to fit up the workshop for practical work. The establishment sanctioned for the Naosari Industrial School (Dyeing Class) was transferred to this school. This school is a commendable example of private enterprise.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—Owing to the opening of 10 more new schools last year, there are now as many as 25 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The total number of grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 12 against 9 of the previous year. Grants were given to two new private schools at Pij and Maroli and to the fifth standard class at Bhadran.

Attendance in the English teaching Schools.—The total number of students in the different schools referred to above in which English is taught is shown in the following table:—

Institutions.	Number of Students.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
3 High Schools	1,276	1,445	1,532
25 Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	1,815	2,149	3,001
12 Grant-in-aid Schools	1,480	1,294	1,527
Total ...	4,571	4,888	6,060

Total number of boys receiving English Education.—Adding to these the number of students at the Baroda College, we find that the total number of students in the English teaching institutions, besides the girls in the Girls' High School, was 6,376. The number of students receiving English education increases every year; ample facilities have been provided for the study of English in every Taluka.

Scholarships.—Over and above the scholarships given in the College, High Schools and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 38 monthly scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 663 are granted by His Highness from his private purse to poor students studying at different institutions. Eight of these are held by girls and the rest by boys. Besides these scholarships, Rs. 2,344 were paid, as usual, to the Deccan Association at Poona for the purpose of encouraging education amongst the Maratha community. There are four other scholarships given to Baroda students studying at the College of Science, Poona, two more to those studying at the Agricultural College, Poona, and one at the Medical College, Bombay.

Students sent abroad.—At the end of the year, there was one student in England studying Architecture, there were two in Japan, one learning Electrical Engineering and the other Mining and Metallurgy, and two in America, one learning Pedagogy and the other Commercial Science. There was one L. M. & S. reading for the London M. D. Examination. Six students sent to the different technical institutions in India are engaged in their respective studies. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 33,726 against Rs. 29,206 last year. As usual, two graduate teachers were sent to the Madras Training College (Saidapeth) for the Degree of L.T., and two others to the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay, for the diploma of Senior Teachers' Certificate.

Total Expenditure on English Education:—The expenditure incurred on account of English education and the receipts of the several institutions noted above for the last three years are given below:—

Items.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure	1,70,816	1,87,705	2,34,026
Receipts	34,863	37,414	47,635

The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of 10 new Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

(c).—VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Particulars as regards the number of Vernacular Schools under the exclusive control of the Education Department and of the pupils attending them are given in the following table:—

Year.	Government Boys' School.		Government Girls' School.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	Number of schools.	Number of boys.	Number of schools.	Number of girls.	Number of institutions.	Number of students.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1908-09 ...	860	75,813	330	23,681	50	4,781	1,240	1,04,275
1909-10 ...	849	73,756	327	23,617	47	4,553	1,223	1,01,926

The expenditure on the 1,176 Government Vernacular Schools, shown in the above table, was Rs. 6,38,698, giving an average of Rs. 543 a year for each school against Rs. 530 last year.

Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.—There were 27 schools under private management in receipt of grants from Government. The total amount of such grants was Rs. 1,408.

Village Schools.—All towns and villages of over 1,000 inhabitants possessed Government Schools ; those below 1,000 were provided with village schools managed by Local Boards.

During the year, the inspection and examination of these village schools was done by the inspecting staff of the Education Department. As already observed, these schools have now been placed completely under the administrative control of the Department from 1st August 1910. There were 1,610 village schools with 62,811 children at the end of the year. The difference between Government and village schools has now completely disappeared, but a certain tendency to forget this fact and to favour with undue attention the larger schools still exists in the Department. The reform only dates from the orders passed last February, and it is perhaps unfair to expect all the officers of the Department to grasp the new position at once.

Total of children receiving Vernacular Education.—Thus the total number of Vernacular educational institutions in the State during the year was $(1,223 + 1,610)$, 2,833 with $(101,926 + 62,811)$, 164,737 children.

Male Training College.—At the end of the year, the total number of school teachers receiving training in this College was 267 against 204 of the last year. The scheme for founding a Vernacular University submitted by Mr. N. K. Dikshit Principal of the College, was considered by the Education Commission, and they were of opinion that, though the scheme was in itself a good one, it was too late now that India had been committed to a system of Higher Education in English. His Highness has been pleased to order that a higher Vernacular College class may be started in connection with the

Training College to give higher education through the Vernaculars, and the proposals of the Department to give effect to His Highness' orders are before Government. The College has been working very satisfactorily under its able and energetic Principal, Mr. N. K. Dikshit, B.A., M.C.P.

(d).—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is well-known that this Government believes in the fruitful results and beneficial effects of compulsory primary education. Compulsion was first tried in 1892 in one Taluka, and it was extended to all the divisions of the State in 1905-06. The Education Commission, from the evidence before them, were of opinion that compulsion was, to some extent, successful, and that it should be persevered with and extended even to the most backward tracts. The age-limit for girls has been raised from 10 to 11 and the compulsory standard for both sexes from the 3rd. to the 4th. Additional teachers are required on account of these changes, and Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned to meet the cost. Till now continuous absence for 10 days rendered the parents of children liable to fine but this period has been reduced to 6 days.

Though primary education was made compulsory throughout the State, there were many villages where the Local Boards could not open schools owing to want of funds. This was brought to the notice of Government who were pleased to sanction Rs. 32,076 per year to enable schools in such places to be opened and maintained.

(e).—FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Female Training College.—During the year there were 44 scholars in the College. Government accepted the recommendations of the Education Commission and have raised the monthly grant of scholarships from Rs. 315 to Rs. 395 and fixed the scale more liberally and uniformly. The higher

scale of pay to be given to trained lady teachers was also fixed by Government. These measures will perhaps attract a larger number of women to the College. On the recommendations of the Education Commission, Government have also sanctioned Rs. 3,240 for scholarships to those grown up girls studying in girls' schools who promise to teach in their own native place or in neighbouring towns. We hope that the number of lady teachers will gradually increase. At the end of the year, there were in all 115 lady teachers in girls' schools. There is a boarding house attached to the Female Training College, and under the able supervision of the present Lady Superintendent, Miss MacAfee, it is becoming popular. There were 28 boarders at the end of the year. Miss Mary Bhore, after rendering very useful services to the cause of female education in Baroda, reverted to British service on 19th September. Miss M. Wiltshier was in charge of the work till 10th December 1909, when Miss MacAfee came to relieve her. She has been doing useful work and a good deal of touring since her arrival.

Girls' High School.—At the end of the year, there were 164 girls learning English; 29 belonged to the High School proper, and 135 were in the standards below. All these 135 also attended the Practising schools. Miss Wiltshier, the Principal of the High School, has worked very zealously.

Special subjects taught in other Girls' Schools.—There are other girls' schools at Baroda, Patan, Naosari, Petlad, Visnagar and Amreli, where embroidery, drawing, cookery, &c., are taught. English is taught in the Petlad, Visnagar and Patan girls' schools in addition to the usual curriculum.

Girls attending Boys' Schools.—During the year, the total number of girls attending boys' schools was 6,691 against 7,287. Adding these figures to the total number of girls attending the regular girls' schools, we find that in all

Government schools taken together, as many as 30,602 girls of different ages receive education against 31,262 of the preceding year. To this figure the number of girls learning in the village schools 15,381 should be added. Thus in all 45,983 girls were being educated during the year against 44,887 last year.

Zenana Classes.—These classes, which are intended for women who cannot attend the regular girls' schools owing to the pressure of domestic duties and other reasons, continued to give instruction in the elements of reading, writing, keeping accounts, needle-work and embroidery, specially the last two arts. There were the same four Zenana classes as last year and the total number of women on the roll at the end of the year was 204 against 166. 119 appeared for the annual examination and 96 passed.

(f).—EDUCATION OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

At the last census, the population of Dheds, Chamars, Khalpas, &c., known as Antyaja or depressed classes, numbered 163,176. During the year, there were 287 Antyaja boys' schools with 9,428 boys and 5 Antyaja girls' schools with 309 pupils, making a total of 292 schools with 9,737 pupils against 304 schools with 10,448 pupils in the preceding year. School requisites are given free by Government to these pupils and scholarships of the aggregate amount of Rs. 122 were distributed per month. The Antyaja boarding house at Baroda had 34 boarders of whom 25 were boys and 9 girls. It was meant for 25 boys and 25 girls, but as it has been found very difficult to get together 25 girls, it has been decided to reserve 15 places only for girls and board 35 boys. Another boarding house for 30 boys has been started at Patan. Teachers of this community are allowed to study in the Male Training College and the difference between their course of study and that for other boys has been done away with. Arrangements

are made to teach these boarders English in addition to their regular course. On the 23rd January last, His Highness was graciously pleased to entertain at the Moti Bag grounds all the Antyaja children of Baroda. One month's pay was given as "Bakshish" to all teachers to encourage them.

(g).—EDUCATION OF FOREST TRIBES.

The four boarding schools for the boys and girls of the Dhanka and other forest tribes continued to work satisfactorily. All the schools were full, the number accommodated being 100 in each boys' school. These schools teach up to the seventh standard and the education is believed to bear fruit. Orphans from the Naosari Division are also entertained in these boarding schools. Dhanka boys, who complete their studies, are engaged as teachers, talatis, or clerks, but most of them join their fathers in farming. Four girls of the Songad school have been brought to the Female Training College to be further trained, and when they finish their study there, they will work as lady teachers in Dhanka girls' schools. There are model farms attached to the boarding schools at Songad and Vyara. Carpentry forms an additional subject of study, the idea being that the pupils may be able to repair their agricultural implements. During the year, 79 boys from Songad and 45 from Vyara appeared for examination in carpentry and 61 and 17 passed respectively. In agriculture, both theoretical and practical, 82 appeared from Songad and 80 passed, and 67 appeared from Vyara and 61 passed.

(h).—THE PATEL BOARDING SCHOOL AT AMRELI.

The Patel boarding school intended to train the sons of Patels for the duties of village officers was started in February 1907, and the site for a model farm was bought in December 1908. Last April there were 31 students, of whom 9 finished their training and left; 7 left as the fees for Patel's sons were raised by the Council from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0 per month, leaving

15 at the beginning of the term in June. One joined afterwards and thus at the close of the year, the total number of boys was 16, of whom 11 were sons of Patels. All these 16 were of the Kunbi caste. These boys are taught revenue rules, surveying, important civil and criminal laws, and theoretical and practical agriculture under the supervision of a diploma-holder. He mixes with the farmers and talks to them about agricultural matters and makes experiments on the farm in cotton, wheat, millet, oil-seeds, &c. The total expense was Rs. 4,528-8-8. The farm products fetched Rs. 479-15-1 and the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 383.

(i).—THE ORPHANAGES.

The State continued to maintain the two orphanages which were started to provide for the waifs of the famine year. Both of them were at Amreli during the year. Orphans found in the Naosari Division are kept at the Songad boarding schools. The number of orphan boys in Amreli Boys' Orphanage was 57 and the number of girls in the Girls' Orphanage was 41. At Songad, there were 7 boys and 1 girl. These orphans are taught over and above elementary subjects, carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, brick-laying, dyeing and printing, so that they can earn their livelihood independently when they leave the orphanage. Government has sanctioned the bringing of 8 girls of the Amreli Orphanage to the Female Training College boarding house and intends to make them trained mistresses for girls' schools.

(j).—MUSIC SCHOOLS.

The 4 music schools at Baroda, Naosari, Patan and Amreli continued to work during the year and all of them were examined by Prof. Murteza Khan. The total number of boys learning music in these 4 schools was 1,004 against 1,100 last year. At the annual examination, 661 appeared and 551 passed. No candidate came forward for the diploma

examination during the year. Music classes are provided in the Female Training College for all scholars and in some girls' schools at Baroda, Naosari, Patan and Amreli. A special teacher is given to teach music in the Male Training College.

(k).—SANSKRIT AND URDU SCHOOLS.

Sanskrit Schools.—The total number of Sanskrit schools was 8 against 9 of the preceding year, the school at Sinore having been closed. The schools are popular only amongst the very orthodox section of the Hindu society, and as this education does not lead to any very remunerative employment afterwards, the number of pupils seems to be steadily decreasing. Of the 8 schools, 4 were Government schools, 3 grant-in-aid schools, and 1 an inspected school. There were 386 students on the rolls against 445 last year. Of these 386, 299 were examined and 195 passed. Besides maintaining these schools, a sum of Rs. 18,000 is set apart for encouragement to Sanskrit learning, and it is spent in giving Dakshinas to Brahmins in the sacred month of Shravana, after regular examination after the University style in the various branches of Sanskrit learning, such as the Vedas, Grammar, Logic, Law, Metaphysics, Medicine, Mythology, &c. 306 candidates appeared for these different examinations and 221 passed. The total amount of Dakshinas given to successful candidates amounted to Rs. 1,480. Successful candidates were allowed to draw the Dakshinas for their whole life, and they come every year to receive their annuities. The total amount of Dakshinas distributed during the year both to those who passed in previous years and to those who passed during the year amounted to Rs. 18,357. A scheme to discontinue these annuities gradually has been sanctioned, and henceforth Dakshinas will be given for a year only.

Urdu Schools.—According to the census of 1901, the male Mahomedan population is 84,349 and the females number

80,675. There were in all 54 Urdu boys' schools and 26 Urdu girls' schools having 5,799 boys and 2,101 girls in them. Over and above these, as many as 3,955 children of this community attended the local Vernacular schools. The number of Mahomedan children in the Village schools was 3,600. Thus the total number of Mahomedan children receiving primary education was 15,455. On the recommendation of the Education Commission, His Highness has been pleased to order that an independent Urdu school should be opened only if 40 children of that class can be got. It is as well to observe that the expression Urdu school simply means a school in which a certain amount of Urdu is taught. But for this the Urdu schools are to all intents and purposes the same as the ordinary Gujarati schools.

(l).—MISCELLANEOUS.

Pay of the Schoolmasters.—The minimum pay of a schoolmaster in Government schools was Rs. 7, while in village schools a few teachers drew a miserable pittance of Rs. 4. The Education Commission brought this to the notice of Government, and His Highness was pleased to sanction Rs. 1,70,136 with the view of raising the minimum in all schools to Rs. 10. This rise is made to depend upon success in the first year's examination of the Training College; and to enable teachers to draw the minimum as soon as possible, the necessary condition of compulsory attendance at the College has been waived for three years. At present there is hardly any teacher, male or female, who has received training even for one year and does not get at least Rs. 10.

Manual Training.—Manual training includes the subjects of drawing, carpentry, and clay-modelling. Manual training classes exist in connection with only 8 schools in the whole State. The total number of students undergoing this training, was 1,864 against 1,750 in the preceding year. Of these 1,864,

1,409 appeared for examination and 1,170 passed. The question of introducing this subject in other schools was before the Education Commission ; the opinion expressed was that in a system where education is altogether free, manual training need not be introduced.

Night Schools.—During the year, there were 6 night schools against 5 in the preceding year—5 in Baroda Division and 1 in Kadi Division. The hours of work in these schools are from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. The object of these schools is to provide facilities to grown-up persons for elementary education. The schools will, therefore, be no longer necessary when every one has been educated in his childhood. The highest standard taught is IV. No fees are charged. Of the 6 schools, the Mehlaol school (Baroda Division) deserves special mention. It had 125 students on the rolls, of whom 27 were females of the Baria community.

Military Schools.—There were two such schools in the Amreli Division, one at Dhari for the Dhari Battalion and the other at Dwarka for the Okha Battalion. Out of 224 students on the rolls, 162 appeared for examination and 113 passed. There were also 7 schools in Baroda proper. During the year, out of 307 pupils on the rolls, 268 appeared for examination and 149 passed.

The Jail School.—This school attached to the Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of young convicts, had 16 pupils, who were examined by the Baroda Deputy Educational Inspector and reported to be doing good work.

Associations.—The Teachers' Associations described in the previous reports continued to work. There were 185 such Associations. The Female Teachers' Association was as active during the year as before. The Educational Inspectors organised large annual and biennial gatherings of teachers of their respective divisions.

Physical Education.—Gymnasium teachers and Gymnastic apparatus are provided in 44 large schools. Bar-bells and dumb-bells are given in girls' schools and Native games are encouraged. The hours of school work have been reduced from 31 to 26, so as to afford time for recreation to young children.

Moral Education.—Prof. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., of the Gujarat College has submitted a book on the subject, and it is being examined by the Committee appointed by the Huzur. For this subject, however, we have to depend mostly upon the teachers, and the way they expound the lessons contained in the Reading Series.

Libraries.—During the year, there were in all 86 circulating libraries, 104 Mitra Mandal libraries receiving substantial help from the grant of Rs. 30,000 specially sanctioned by His Highness for the diffusion of knowledge through the agency of these institutions. There were 42 purely reading rooms. Thus the total comes to 232 against 222 of the preceding year, made up of 72 circulating libraries, 100 Mitra Mandal libraries and 50 reading rooms. Negotiations for the opening of 9 new circulating libraries are in progress. The total amount of contributions for these libraries from the people, according to rules, was Rs. 4,780 against Rs. 3,705 of the last year. The State spent Rs. 13,106, and a sum of Rs. 5,218 was realised as commission on the purchase of books. The result was that Rs. 23,104 were spent in buying books for villagers. Over and above these books, a set of books of the value of Rs. 125 is given to each new library from the State publications. Thus the total value of the books supplied by the State to these libraries from the translations and publications amounted to Rs. 11,832.

Over and above these libraries, there are about 45 other libraries which receive no subsidy from the State.

Boarding Houses.—The usefulness of boarding houses has been acknowledged by everyone. During the year, there were in all 21 boarding houses. One is attached to the Baroda College, 1 to the Kala Bhavan, 1 to the Male Training College, 1 to the Female Training College. There are 4 boarding houses for the aborigines, 1 for the Patels at Amreli. Some of these have already been mentioned. The Amreli and Patan High Schools have one boarding house attached to each of them. There are two boarding houses for Antyaja boys, 5 are attached to the English schools and 3 to Sanskrit schools.

(m).—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Kala Bhavan.—This institution remained under the control of Mr. Chhotalal Harjivan Vora, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., during the year. He has been working to the satisfaction of the Department.

The following table shews the number of pupils in the different schools or branches of the institution as compared with those in the previous year :—

Name of School.	1908-09.	1909-10
Art	110	81
Architecture	114	88
Mechanical Technology	130	106
Chemical Technology	74	62
Weaving	80	71
Commercial Training	15	27
School for Artisans	47	44
Total ...	570	479

In pursuance of the Huzur Orders passed on the recommendations of the Education Commission, the scale of fees has been raised and fees have been levied in some schools where tuition was free till June last. It also appears from the report of the Principal that, owing to want of sufficient accommodation and insufficiency of machinery for workshop practice, only 29 candidates were admitted in the school of Mechanical Technology out of 135 who presented themselves for competitive examination. People have been long accustomed to free tuition in the Kala Bhavan, and the raising of fees tends to diminish the number at least in the beginning.

Of the above-mentioned 479 students, 316 (167 of the City proper and 149 of the mofussil), *i.e.*, 66 per cent., belonged to the Baroda State and 163 were outsiders, of whom 51 came from other Native States of Kathiawad and Gujarat, 93 from different parts of the Bombay Presidency, 17 from the Central Provinces, 1 from Madras and 1 from Bengal.

The School of Mechanical Technology is the most popular one, since it has been recognised under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. 135 candidates sought admission, and after a competitive test, only 29 were taken. It may be observed that most of the remaining candidates joined one or other of the remaining schools.

Out of 408 students who presented themselves for the different annual examinations, 178 were successful--19 out of 22 in Arts, 38 out of 96 in Architecture, 34 out of 120 in Mechanical Technology, 28 out of 64 in Dyeing, 39 out of 71 in Weaving and 20 out of 35 in the Commercial School. The results in Mechanical Technology and Architecture are not satisfactory; but perhaps the standard asked for is rather high.

At the examination in Drawing held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in August 1909, 48 from our Art

School appeared for the 1st grade Drawing Certificate ; 20 were successful. For the 2nd and 3rd grades and for the Drawing Teachers' Certificate and for the Draftsman's certificate, 32, 21, 8 and 11 appeared, respectively, of whom 15, 16, 5 and 6 succeeded.

It appears from the information supplied by the Collector of Bombay that at the examination held under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act during the year, 19 students passed the Third Class Test and 10 the Second Class.

The Commercial Class shows signs of healthy growth, both as regards number and results. At the last Junior Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce held in May last, 6 students appeared in Book-keeping and 3 passed ; the figures for the Senior Examination in Book-keeping are the same. In Type-writing 2 appeared and 1 passed. In methods and machinery of Business Senior Examination, 1 appeared and passed. In N. U. T. 35 appeared in different subjects and 20 passed. 14 out of 26 passed in Book-keeping ; 3 out of 4 in short-hand ; 1 out of 3 in Type-writing, 1 out of 1 in Banking and Currency, and 1 out of 1 in the Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Besides the usual Kala Bhavan scholarships, 12 apprentice scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month were awarded during the year by the Director of Public Instruction of the Central Provinces to the students from that part of India. The Limdi State, the Deccan Association, the Saraswat Sabha of Bombay and several other public bodies sent their stipendiaries to be trained in this school. The Dhamnaskar scholarships and the Dalal Medals were also awarded.

The Evening School for Artisans.—In November 1906, this school was opened in Baroda, with a view to provide suitable theoretical instruction to artisans, such as carpenters,

turners, smiths, &c., generally occupied in their work during day-time. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, carpentry and drawing. There were 44 students attending this school at the end of the year.

The Industrial School.—There was only one District Industrial school at Amreli at the end of the year. It had 51 pupils on the rolls on the 31st July 1910. At the annual examination, 46 appeared and 38 passed. The Industrial School at Padra was closed in February 1910, owing to paucity of students. The Education Commission said that the objects of industrial education should be (i) to improve local industries, and (ii) to induce many of those whose ambitions were limited to a poorly paid post in an already over-crowded profession, viz., that of Government service, to take to manual work. They also said that in order to attract the non-artisan classes to turn their attention to practical pursuits, scholarships should be offered to such classes in industrial schools. His Highness has been pleased to accept these views and to express his conviction that Technical schools will, in due course, become a necessity. The Department, with the advice of the Principal, has been considering the question of opening more schools.

The Workshops.—The Nazar Paga Workshops continued to do, as usual, useful work for the various departments of the State, under the management of its conscientious and experienced Superintendent, Mr. C. N. Vevai, L.M.E. The value of the work actually done in the workshops during the year was Rs. 45,805-7-8. The net profit amounted to Rs. 8,999 against Rs. 10,651 last year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Kala Bhavan and the Industrial School amounted to Rs. 53,435 against Rs. 76,638 in the preceding year. The annual average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 68 against Rs. 76.

(n),—MUSEUM.

The Baroda Museum remained in charge of Dr. M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M & S., Professor of Biology, Baroda College, under the general supervision of Mr. A. M. Masani.

During the year, the turn-stiles registered 300,914 visitors to the Museum. This gives a daily average of 824 against 770 of the last year.

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar presented a number of specimens of animals he collected during his shooting expedition in Africa.

To the Museum Reference Library, 70 new volumes were added.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 19,905 against Rs. 19,961 of the last year.

Frequent mention has been made of the Education Commission appointed in June 1909. Its Report was sent up in February and Huzur Orders were published on 22nd March 1910. A number of suggestions were made and His Highness sanctioned a considerable extra expenditure. Of course, neither suggestions nor sanctions will be of much use, unless the Department makes strenuous efforts to profit by them. Its reputation will depend a good deal upon the success that it may achieve within the next few years in carrying out practical reforms. This Mr. Masani will doubtless look to, but there is a tendency in all Departments to regard the submission of an opinion or the gaining of a sanction as the end of everything, whereas the real difficulty only begins then.

Upon the Baroda Compulsory Education System curious eyes have been turned from every direction. The truth is, that, while it is by no means an assured success, it is a

praiseworthy attempt, with an excellent chance of final success, if money is freely spent and vigilance ceaselessly exercised. If these two last conditions are not satisfied, the attempt will be a failure. This remark is perhaps justified by the apparent absence of marked progress during the last year. There are a thousand more girls at school this year, but the number of boys has decreased. There can be no doubt that half the girls, who ought to go to school under the Law, do not do so, and that a good many boys too manage to escape. But the report of the Department says nothing about this partial failure of the compulsory processes, and anyone might suppose that the matter was one of little or no importance.

In spite of these criticisms, Mr. Masani's administration continues to be strenuous and successful, and his exertions deserve recognition and praise.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(a).—PERSONNEL.

Mr. Chunilal Tarachand Dalal, L.C.E.; continued as Chief Engineer till the end of September 1909, and on his retirement from the State service, Mr. A. H. Coyle was appointed Chief Engineer, in addition to his duties as State Architect. During Mr. Coyle's absence on privilege leave from 2nd May to 1st June, Mr. J. R. Chico, the Superintending Engineer, acted as Chief Engineer and Mr. V. K. Desai worked as Superintending Engineer. Mr. Kilabhai D. Dalal worked as Assistant to the Chief Engineer from 1st January, but in the latter part of the year he was appointed to act as Accountant General for three months.

The Palace Division was constituted a separate division, as a temporary measure, and this year orders were obtained to continue it for a further period of one year.

The notable events of the year were (1) the transfer of the Compensation Branch to the Revenue Department; (2) the separation of the Railway Branch; and (3) the disbandment of the Patbandhara and drainage survey establishments of the Irrigation Branch. The project establishment has for the present been given an extension upto the end of 1910-11 and the Raj Irrigation Engineer's office till the end of February 1911.

(b).—BUILDINGS AND SPECIAL WORKS.

The following important works were completed or in progress :—

Baroda District (including Baroda City).—

Works completed :—(1) School-house for 360 boys at Chowkhandi; (2) School for 120 Antyaja girls at Raopura;

(3) Renewing the Mechanical Lathe Shed in Kala Bhavan Workshop ; (4) New wing in the L. V. Palace for Her Highness the Maharani Saheb ; (5) thorough repairs to the Mandvi near Old Sarkarwada ; (6) School for 120 boys at Tilakwada ; (7) Dispensary at Tilakwada ; (8) additional accommodation in the Old Nazarbag Palace ; (9) Ornamental Bandstand in L. V. Palace compound ; (10) thorough repairs to the Furniture Workshop in the Gyarmi building ; (11) Electric Motor Fans in the L. V. Palace.

Works in progress :—(1) Prince's Palace with stables and servants' quarters ; (2) His Highness' Main Bungalow on the Malabar Hill at Bombay ; (3) Re-arrangement of the plant at the Central Station with a view to provide electric current for public and street lighting ; (4) Government stables ; (5) Police Lines on Padra Road ; (6) extension of the Raopura Vernacular School ; (7) Nurses' quarters in the C. D. Hospital compound ; (8 & 9) two bungalows for European Officers on the Camp Road ; (10) Picture Gallery in the Public Park ; (11) Water tank at the Electric Engine House ; (12) two additional bungalows for European servants ; (13) School for 120 boys at Kandari ; (14) kitchen at Ootacamund.

The Electric Installations at the L. V. Palace, Makarpura, &c., the Power Plant Installations for the supply of water for L. V. Palace Service and Makarpura gardens, the telephone exchanges, etc., were maintained during the year in a satisfactory condition. The total energy generated and consumed at the above places aggregated about 114,000 units. The offices of the Chief Engineer and the City Executive Engineer and the Baroda College were connected with the telephone exchange. The existing switch-board at the Nazarbag Central Exchange having been found inadequate, a new switch-board of 100 lines was fitted. The work of running distributing mains on the Cham Rajendra Road for the supply of current to private consumers for lighting and fans has been finished.

The public supply on the above road will be started in a few months' time—a little delay being inevitable before the existing plant can be modified and re-arranged and additional plant purchased to meet the increased demand.

Kadi District.—Works completed :—(1) A Police line for five units and two officers at Sametra in Mehesana Taluka; (2) Police Thana at Kheralu; (3) Police Thana for two officers and four sepoy at Pilodra in Mehesana Taluka; (4) Travellers' Bungalow with out-houses at Harij in Pattan Taluka; (5) School for 150 boys at Sipor in Kheralu Taluka; (6) School-house for boys at Linch in Mehesana Taluka.

Works in progress :—(1) Police line for four sepoy and a Thana for two officers at Sundhya in Kheralu Taluka; (2) Compound wall to the Sub-Jail at Mehesana; (3) Police Thana at Bechraji; (4) School-house for 120 girls at Chanasma; (5) Antyaj School for 150 boys at Patan.

Naosari District.—Works completed :—(1) School-house for 90 boys at Tavdi; (2) Police Thana at Jamkhadi Sadadvel range in Songhad Taluka; (3) Groins in the Mindhola and Ambica rivers; (4) Addition of two rooms to the Dhadaka Bungalow at Naosari.

Works in progress :—(1) Antyaj School at Naosari; (2) Addition of four rooms to the Gujarati boys' school at Naosari.

Amreli District.—Works completed :—(1) New Boarding House attached to the High School at Amreli; (2) combined offices of the Educational and Deputy Educational Inspectors at Amreli; (3) Compound wall round the girls' school at Amreli; (4) Police lines at Khambha; (5) Nodhni Kamdar's Kutcherri at Dhari.

Works in progress :—Converting a ward room into an operation room in the Civil Hospital at Amreli.

(c).—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Baroda District.—Completed :—(1) Road to the site beyond Maharwada for the Kanta Golwad people ; (2) Metal-ling the roads for Tramway purposes.

In progress :—(1) Metal road from the N.-E. entrance gate of the Baroda Model Farm to the Alembic Chemical Factory ; (2) Roads at the Bhimnath site ; (3) Iron topped bridge on the Vishwamitri river with extension of the metal-
led road from the Vishwamitri Railway station to the Baroda Atladra road.

Kadi District.—Completed :—Fair weather road from Pattan Villa Bungalow to Pattan Railway Station.

In progress :—(1) Converting the fair weather road from Chiloda to Dasella into a kunker road—this is a portion of the Sudia Dabhoda Road ; (2) Bridges on the Northern drainage channel on the road crossing from Aliasan to Devrasan ; (3) Bridge on the Kadi Western Drainage on the road from Dholasan to Jornaj near Ambaliasan Station.

Naosari District.—Completed :—Bridge at the Vyara Distillery.

In progress :—(1) Road from Bardoli to Mota ; (2) Ghat road from the top of Chimerbari to Otta ; (3) Culverts on the Maroli Vesma road ; (4) Poorna River Bridge ; (5) Fair weather road from Vyara to Maskatri ; (6) Fair weather road from Gohan to Varpada ; (7) Special repairs to the Billimora Gandevi road ; (8) Fair weather road from Mogran to Karod.

Amreli District.—No roads of importance were either completed or in progress during the year in the Amreli District. But many unimportant ones were constructed and those already existing were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(d).—IRRIGATION.

Taking a general view of the work done in regard to Irrigation up to the close of the year, it appears that works estimated to cost Rs. 26,68,066 and actually costing Rs.19,41,802-12-3 have been executed and that Rs.8,51,533-9-3 are being spent on further works. The total expenditure on Irrigation works thus comes to Rs.27,93,336-5-6. Of this, Rs. 6,92,810-6-9 were spent on the Kadarpur works and Rs. 6,68,240 on the Orsang works including Wadhawana Tank. No programme subsequent to that for 1909-10 has been prepared. The preparation of projects for Irrigation tanks has been almost completed in the Baroda, Kadi and Amreli Districts. There is yet a good deal of work to be done in the Naosari Division, but it will not take long to finish as the major portion of the surveying staff is engaged on it. The following table indicates the works completed during the year in the several Divisions of the State and those remaining unfinished, with the progress made in each, &c. :—

Name of the District.	Works completed during the year.	Works in Progress.		Remarks.
		Name.	Progress.	
Baroda ...	W a d h w a n a Tank in Dabhoi Taluka.	Widening, Improving and extending, &c., of the Jojwa Main Canal up to the W a d h w a n a Tank.	Earthwork has been completed. The work of masonry bridges, &c., is in progress.	This tank was originally sanctioned for a capacity of 150 M. c.ft., and this much work is completed. Fresh sanction to enlarge the tank, so as to hold 500 M. c.ft. of water has been received. During the year, this tank partially filled, and land measuring 1,514 Bighas was irrigated from it. The income derived was Rs. 1,824.

Name of the District.	Works completed during the year.	Works in Progress.		Remarks.
		Name.	Progress.	
Baroda	... Dabhau tank in Petlad Taluka.	.....	.....	The tank is finished, but it has been found impossible to use it for irrigation, and no channels have been constructed.
	Manorepura Tank in Saoli Taluka.	.....	.....	This work was finished, except the Irrigation channels during the year, but owing to heavy rain in July, the earthen dam was breached. The dam will be repaired next cold season.
	Wadadla Tank in Saoli Taluka.	.....	.....	This tank also suffered the same fate as Manorepura.
	Dewalia Tank in Waghodia Taluka.	.....	.....	The channels, with other masonry appendages left unfinished last year, were finished during the year, but some of them have been damaged by heavy rains. The dam of the tank was also breached, and though it has been repaired, there is no possibility of getting water from it for Irrigation till next year.
Kadi	... Nawa Tank at Thol.	Kadarpur Canal additions and alterations.	Earthwork is rapidly progressing and materials are being collected.	
	Kadarpur feeder channels.	Percolation drains on the Kadarpur Reservoir.	The work is in fair progress and will shortly be completed.	
	Masonry works on the Kadarpur Canal.	Restoration of the Anawada Saraswati Dam.	This scheme presents many difficulties, and is being held in abeyance pending satisfactory solution of them.	

Name of the District.	Works completed during the year.	Works in Progress.		Remarks.
		Name.	Progress.	
Kadi ...	.....	Ambelao Pipardi Tank in Kadi Taluka.	After the work had been let by contract the Suba stopped it. It has again been started and taken up, earth work is nearly completed. Other work is in progress.	
Navsari ...	Repairing and enlarging the two tanks at Kosamba.	Repairing and enlarging the three Tanks at Kuverda in Velachha Taluka.	Work, worth Rs. 1,900, was done at the close of the year. Further work was stopped owing to rain.	
	Repairing and enlarging the tanks at Umbhel.	Dosuwada Tank in Songhad Taluka.	During progress, orders were received that the work should be done in three stages, and only the first part, costing Rs. 1,84,000 was sanctioned. Foundations for the puddle trenches and masonry dam were excavated, puddle filled in, and the masonry dam foundations brought up to a level of R. L. 373 i.e., 17 feet above the lowest step of the foundations. Of the earthen flank, three-fourths of the right bank flank is completed.	
	Improving the tank at Posra.			
	Kos tank in Mahuva Taluka.			
Amreli ...	Tank at Tarkani in Mahuva Taluka.			
	.....	Mota Bhandaria Tank.	The earthwork of the dam is complete with the exception of about 6 chains. The waste weir and out-let are complete. Waste channel and distributaries are yet to be done.	

Name of the District.	Works completed during the year.	Works in Progress.		Remarks.
		Name.	Progress.	
Amreli	Pichvi Tank ...	The tank has been finished except excavation in the feeder channel where it is very deep. The quantity of work done during the year was very small owing to difficulties met with by the contractor.	
		Gomti Tank ...	The greater portion of earthwork of the dam is finished. Embankment in chains Nos. 41 to 52 is in hand. The outlet and waste-weir remain to be done.	

Several other works were completed before the end of the year, and they provided water to irrigate 5,175 bighas of land. The revenue expected from them is Rs. 9,355-2-5, besides certain dues known as Himayat in the Naosari Prant. No doubt this revenue is small, looking to the large capital expenditure incurred in the several works ; and though it may develop in time, no further works will now be undertaken till His Highness' Government are convinced of the financial success of those already constructed.

To abate the nuisance caused by water-logging in the Kadi Prant, the Raj Irrigation Engineer instituted inquiries in the Kadi and Kalol Talukas, and has submitted a report ; and similar trouble in other talukas is also being investigated.

The apparent expenditure during the year in connection with irrigation and drainage came to Rs. 8,46,682. The actual expenditure was Rs. 3,70,332, the sum of Rs. 4,76,350 being on account of adjustment of expenditure incurred on Kadarapur works during the previous year.

(e).—MISCELLANEOUS.

The terms and conditions received from the firm of expert Engineers in Europe in regard to the Velan and Beyt harbour schemes and referred to last year, have not yet received the final approval of His Highness, and perhaps may not do so at all.

Drainage, Baroda City.—The total amount sanctioned upto the close of the year for original drainage and maintenance was Rs. 7,43,649 and the expenditure Rs. 6,40,132 including house connections.

At present the fourth section is being dealt with, and house connections in the first three Sections are being made. The execution of the whole scheme has been delayed for want of money and other causes, and it has lately been entrusted to the newly-organised Improvement Trust. It is to be hoped that more rapid progress will now be made; otherwise the last portions of the town will not be finished until the parts first dealt with have fallen into disrepair.

Sewage water was supplied to cultivators and realised Rs. 972.

The completed portion of the City drainage was maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The field drainage channels repaired in the Baroda District were kept in order. No new drains were constructed during the year. In the Kadi District, a separate establishment has been sanctioned for repairs to drains. The main drainage channels have been repaired, and some of the bridges destroyed by floods rebuilt; repairs to others are in progress; and a certain amount of Survey work for new channels has been undertaken.

(2) *Water Works.*—Pipes were laid during the year to supply water to the Alembic Chemical Works. A 5" pipe was also laid from the Nagarwada Police Chowki to the Calico Printing and Leather Factories.

Projects for water-supply to the towns of Sinore, Bhadran, Kathore, Mehsana, Padra, Sidhpur, Sojitra, Kheralu, Pattan and Songhad have been prepared. Of these, the first, second and tenth are sanctioned, and the first and second have been placed in the hands of contractors. A sum of Rs. 14,218 has been spent in connection with the Sinore water supply.

So far as Bhadran is concerned, hopes of getting a good supply of water from the well first fixed on, failed even with a boring of 100 feet and more, and another well has not yet been finally selected, owing to a difference of opinion between the Public Works authorities and the Gramya Panchayat.

Projects for Kheralu, Sidhpur, Mehsana, and Sojitra have been referred to the Subhas of the respective Districts for opinion. The Pattan scheme was sent up for sanction, but it has been again referred to the Subha for further information. The Kathore project was submitted, but it has been returned for reconsideration. The Padra project is not yet ready.

Town drainages being very desirable where there are water works, surveys have been completed in Bhadran, Sinore and Padra. Surveys for other towns will be taken in hand when convenient. The Bhadran drainage scheme is ready for submission to the Huzur.

In all these schemes, for water-supply and drainage to towns, the main difficulty arises from the reluctance of the people living in Municipal areas to pay what the schemes cost. Naturally enough, they prefer to have the money provided by the Government, *i. e.*, from the pockets of the general taxpayer. But this preference, though natural, is not altogether reasonable, and the adjustment of divergent opinions on the point takes both time and trouble.

The improvement of the Nimetha filters has been finished, but the result is not quite satisfactory, and further experiments are in progress.

(3) *Kotars*.—A plan to improve the Rhas Kotar has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,047 and other schemes are under consideration.

(4) *The State Gardens.*—The gardens in the Baroda State and those outside it, but belonging to His Highness, now cover such a large area that something should be said about them here. The following table will show the number of gardens and the area covered by each :—

Name of Garden.	Area.
L. V. Palace Garden	657·52 acres with 18 miles of road.
Her Highness' Fruit Garden	54·18 acres with 3 miles of paths.
Nazarbag Garden	4·48 acres and 3 furlongs of roads and paths.
Lalbag Garden	54 acres.
Indumati Mahal Garden, including A and B Villas.	3·35 acres and 4 furlongs of roads and paths.
Ajwa Garden	11·3 acres and 2 furlongs of roads.
Makerpura Garden	75 acres and 6 miles of walks.
Hirabag	39·40 acres.
Sirdar School Garden	1·95 acres.
Umrat Garden	352·10 acres.
Borsi Garden	9·97 acres.
Maroli Garden	5·39 acres.
Pattan Garden	220·15 acres.
Mehsana Garden	73·50 acres.
Bombay Garden	6·85 acres.
Ootacamund Garden	24·14 acres.
Public Park Garden	112·83 acres.
C. D. Hospital Garden, including Military Hospital.	18·93 acres.
College Botanical Garden	24·88 acres.
Guest House Garden	6·96 acres.

All these gardens were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The Public Park has a Menagerie in it and an Arboretum attached to it. Owing to lack of accommodation, the Menagerie is not at present as it ought to be, but steps are being taken to provide larger quarters for lions, &c., and a new Aviary for water fowl is nearly completed. The appointment of a separate Veterinary Surgeon or Manager to look after the animals has been sanctioned.

For want of a good water-supply the Arboretum has not been developed as it ought. Pipes are now being laid and improvement is expected.

Experiments are being made in regard to the plantation of rubber, sea island cotton, pine-apples, &c. Of the rubbers

Cryptostegia Grandiflora and the *Manihots* are the only species that seem to promise success. The *Urceola Elestica* and *Castiloea Elestica* have completely failed.

The sea island cotton was a failure. Three varieties of Egyptian, *viz.*, Abbasi, Yanowitch and Afferi, received from the Director, Acclimatisation Gardens, Cairo, have been sown this year. The two hundred pine-apples purchased from the Botanical Station, Barliar, Nilgherries, have been planted and are so far doing well.

A new garden is being laid out at the old Golwad site selected for the Jubilee Square.

(f)—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred by the Department for the last two years is shown below :—

Name of Work.	Expenditure in 1908-09.	Expenditure in 1909-10.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Original Works	14,18,036	9,39,819	
Repairs	3,59,230	5,04,391	
Establishment... ..	2,75,102	2,96,659	
Tools and Plant	34,276	35,549	
Petty Revenue Public Works	561	446	
Petty Military Public Works	31,594	42,772	
Refund of Revenue ... ..	...	195	
Irrigation Works, Revenue Account... ..	5,805	2,737	
Famine Relief Works—			
A.—Previous Famine	92	3,074	
B.—Last Famine ... ..	...	...
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
Famine (Infructuous balance) ... ..	...	1,37,713	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	35	
Irrigation Works charged to Capital Account	4,38,518	8,46,682	
Khangī Contribution Works	2,40,578	2,15,442	
Petty Public Works of the Khangī Department	44,282	35,015	
Miscellaneous Contribution Works, such as Baroda City Drainage, Water Works at Baroda, &c.	2,48,382	2,20,720	
Total	30,96,272	32,75,101	

The following table shows the expenditure incurred in each Division :—

Division.	Expendi- ture in 1908-09.	Expendi- ture in 1909-10.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda City Division ...	11,01,328	11,48,053	Including Baroda City Drainage, Water Works, &c.
Baroda District Division ...	3,85,369	2,61,342	Including Irrigation, Capital Account.
Naosari Division ...	2,03,460	3,42,379	Do. do.
Kadi „ ...	2,88,048	5,46,914	Including Irrigation Capital Account. This also includes an adjustment of Rs. 3,55,222 on account of Irrigation Works.
Amreli „ ...	2,19,994	1,98,795	Do. do.
Garden „ ...	5,86,162	4,72,479	Including Contribution Works of the Khangi Department.
Palace „ ...	2,32,277	2,34,500	Including petty P. W. Works of the Khangi Department.
Electrical „ ...	71,825	53,553	Accounted for in the Palace Division.
Railway „ ...	7,809	17,086	
Total ...	30,96,272	32,75,101	

The increase in expenditure in the Naosari Division is mostly due to the large outlay during the year on works connected with the Roads and Bridges. The reason for the increase in the Kadi Division is shown in the Remark column of the statement.

Besides the direct expenditure of Rs. 28,03,924, a sum of Rs. 4,71,177 (excluding Railways) was expended on contribution and other works charged under suspense heads. Thus the total expenditure (excluding Railways) amounted to Rs. 32,75,101 against Rs. 30,96,272 in the previous year on works executed by the P. W. Department, inclusive of establish-

ment amounting to Rs. 2,96,659. The ratio of the cost of establishment to the total outlay was 11·9.

In addition to the large amount of work shown above, it should not be forgotten that the Department had a great deal to do in connection with the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Minto last year. This additional duty was a very pleasant one and very well done, nevertheless it added a considerable amount of responsibility and labour to the ordinary work of the chief Public Works Officials.

The Public Works Department is probably, with the single exception of the Revenue Department, the most difficult of all our Departments to manage. Considering his very slight experience of Indian Administration, Mr. Coyle has done wonderfully well. He has been loyally supported by all his Officers, and if Messrs. Chico, Motibhai Patel and Raojibhai Patel are selected for special mention, it does not mean that others do not also deserve praise.

Notwithstanding a degree of efficiency, which is very creditable, the Department is not incapable of improvement. It might be possible to arrange for stricter control over contractors and greater despatch in the conduct of office work, etc. : in a word, a greater development of business qualities and strictness of supervision.

X.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(a).—CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year Mr. F. P. Anderson, M. Inst.C.E., continued as Engineer-in-Chief for Railways and Mr. D. G. Hindia, L.C.E., as the Executive Engineer, under him. Mr. Anderson is an experienced officer, and his services are proving of great value to the State. The latter held in his charge the Sojitra-Wasu and Kadi-Bhoynee Constructions and Pattan Extension Survey. Mr. Chatterji continued to be in charge of the Miagam-Sinor-Malsar Extension and the Dabhoi-Jarod Branch. A separate Account Division was sanctioned for this division, and it is now named Dabhoi Railway Extension Division. In the latter part of the year, the Department attained further development, and in February Mr. G. K. Dalal was engaged as an Assistant Engineer to assist Mr. Chatterji on the Miyagam-Sinor Line.

In April the services of Mr. C. M. Sykes, A. M. Inst. C.E., were engaged, and he was put in charge of the Okhamandal Railway Survey with a surveyor and a leveller under him.

In the month of May Mr. P. K. Bhatt, L.C.E., working as Sub-Engineer in the City Division, was transferred to this Department as Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

In June the services of Mr. Harisingh were engaged, and he was put in charge of the Survey Party for the Amreli Railway.

(b).—NEW LINES.

The year 1909-10 has been remarkable for the great extension of the Railway Policy of His Highness' Government.

In the Report for 1908-09, besides enumerating the lines surveyed during the year, *viz* :—

Savli to Timba,

Jojwa to Amroli,

Vijapur to Pudera,

Kadi to Bhoynee;

a somewhat detailed account of the Miagam-Sinor Line under construction was given. This meagre list of Railways then projected and in progress may now be supplemented by a list of Railways actually under construction or whose construction is contemplated in the near future—the length of these lines aggregates nearly 200 miles thus :—

Under Construction.

				Miles.
Miagam-Malsar	...	...	...	25
Dabhoi-Jarod	...	...	...	25
Kadi-Bhoynee	...	...	...	6
Petlad-Wasu	...	...	...	16
Amreli	...	...	...	30
Total				102

The Lines whose construction is contemplated in the near future are :—

				Miles.
Bahadurpur-Bhatpur	...	...	...	7
Okhamandal Railway	...	...	...	39
Pattan Extension	...	...	...	44
Total				90

The prime objective in the construction of all these Railways is the development of His Highness' territories. Incidentally they are expected, after a time, to yield a sufficient return on their capital outlay.

The following is a detailed description of each of the foregoing Railways :—

The Miagam-Sinor Line.—The Miagam-Sinor Line is almost complete. The earthwork and bridges are finished and the rails are laid upto Sinor. The station buildings and staff quarters are also well on the road to completion. Owing to the difficulty felt in getting labour and building material there has been some delay in the construction of these quarters. During the year the extension of this line from Sinor to Malsar, a length of 5 miles, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,36,704 was sanctioned. Earthwork for this is completed, and the rails have almost reached the terminus at Malsar. It is expected that the whole line upto Malsar will be open for goods traffic *about the end of the current year.*

During the year three more lines were sanctioned and construction has been taken in hand. First of these is the Branch from Dabhoi to Jarod, which has a length of 25 miles, its estimated cost being Rs. 7,08,077. Earthwork for this line has been thrown up from Dabhoi to Vaghodia and construction of bridges and culverts is also in hand. The biggest bridge on this line is over the river Dev. It is of 2 spans of 60 feet. Rails, points, crossings and girders for main bridges have already been arranged for direct from England through our Consulting Engineers. Girders for small bridges upto 12 feet span have already arrived.

Kadi-Bhoynee Extension.—The second line sanctioned is the Kadi-Bhoynee Extension. This line is 6 miles long and its estimated cost is Rs. 1,85,381. It will have the same gauge as the Kalol-Kadi Branch, *i.e.*, the Metre-gauge. Earthwork for this line is already taken in hand and the rails and fastenings have already arrived from England.

Sojitra-Wasu Line.—The third line sanctioned is the Sojitra-Wasu Line (a section of the Petlad-Wasu Railway).

Estimate for this line was prepared from Piej to Sojitra, but was sanctioned from Wasu to Sojitra only. Its length from Wasu is 9 miles, and the amount sanctioned for it is Rs. 3,67,522. Earthwork for this line is almost finished and bridges and culverts are in progress.

The lines whose construction is contemplated in the near future are five in number, *viz*:—

Bahadarpur-Bhatpur Railway.

Amreli Railway.

Okhamandal Railway.

Patan Extension Railway.

A detailed description of the lines under contemplation is given below :—

Bahadurpur-Bhatpur Railway.—This line is the outcome of the Survey of the Jojwa-Kaletia Railway Survey, alluded to in the last year's report. This survey disclosed the fact that the alignment chosen involved the construction of large and costly bridges across the Orsang and Unch Rivers. To evade the construction of these and thereby to reduce the capital charge to paying dimensions, it was decided to abandon the Jojwa-Amroli alignment as far as Padwan on the Heran river, a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Jojwa, and instead to trace an alignment from Bahadarpur (a station on the G.-D. Railway, 7 miles from Dabhoi) to Bhatpur, a town not far from Padwan in the former survey. This alignment has the advantage of running along the watershed between the Heran and Unch rivers thereby securing much economy of construction, and it moreover passes close to Sankheda, the largest town of the Taluka. On the other hand, it crosses the Orsang River at bed level and the line therefore is only a fair weather line. To this objection, it may be replied that the traffic to be moved is for the most part only moved in the dry weather, and that the construction of a bridge across the Orsang could not be recom-

mended for economical reasons sufficiently obvious. If the development of the country proceeds, as it is hoped it will proceed, the line may be extended upto Amroli. The plans and estimates of the line are complete and have received the sanction of the Council; work will be energetically taken in hand as soon as orders to begin are received.

Amreli Railway.—The second line falling in the category of lines about to be commenced is the Amreli Railway. The survey for this Railway was made with some difficulty during the rains, and the plans and estimates are therefore not completed. The line is being built in conjunction with the Bhavnagar State from whose Dhasa-Kundla of the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway it starts at Haripur station. From Haripur station it proceeds directly to Amreli and thence to Chalala, crossing between those two towns the Tepee and Shatrunjee rivers. The land plans for the Haripur-Amreli portion have already been submitted, and work will begin as soon as orders are received.

Okhamandal Railway.—The third of these lines is the Okhamandal Railway. The Okhamandal line is that portion of the Jamnagar-Dwarka line which falls within the Okhamandal District, plus the extension of the same to Aratra, whence passengers cross the narrow strait between that place and Beyt Island. The prime object of this Railway is the fostering of the pilgrim traffic, and as it can be built very cheaply it is believed it will yield a reasonable return on the outlay in a few years. The survey of this railway was begun in early May and is now very nearly complete. Progress has been much retarded by difficulties of climate, which speaking from the Railway Survey point of view are many in Okhamandal.

The Pattan Extension.—The Pattan Extension has for its object the development of the tract of country lying between the Saraswati and Banas rivers. This piece of country is flat and fairly fertile, but is entirely shut in by these two rivers,

which almost forbid to its produce any access to market. With the view of relieving it of this disability, His Highness ordered the survey to be made, and the good crossing of the Saraswati being found not far from Pattan, the line has been traced from that point to Kakosi in the east and Khakhal in the west. The survey is not yet quite complete, but plans and estimate will be submitted to the Council for sanction by the end of November.

Survey of the line from Billimora station to Sara and thence to Kalamba has been made through the B. B. & C. I. agency in the year 1908 and 1909 respectively. But its construction is not decided upon, because the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration objected to its extension to the Billimora Jetty. This objection has now been waived under certain traffic conditions, and the construction of the line is under consideration.

(c)—BUDGET PROVISION.

The Budget provision for the year was Rs. 3,41,000, and Rs. 50,000 more were afterwards sanctioned. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,75,183.

During the year all the lines reported by the Engineer-in-Chief in the year 1908-09 were open for passenger and goods traffic, and no more addition has been made to that list.

XI.—POLICE.

(a)—PERSONNEL.

Mr. Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., continued in charge of the Police Department till 6th January 1910, when he was transferred to the Revenue Department as Subha, Naosari Division. Mr. J. Yusufali, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Subha of Naosari Division, was thereupon appointed as Police Commissioner and continued as such till the end of the year. Mr. B. R. Chavan, Police Naib-Subha, Baroda Division, acted as Police Commissioner from 3rd May till 9th June during Mr. J. Yusufali's absence on leave.

(b)—CONSTITUTION OF THE FORCES.

The sanctioned strength of the Police Force, excluding non-effectives, was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 926 officers and 3,944 men. These figures include 32 men of the C. I. Department, which was organised during the year. Out of the sanctioned strength, 4,671 were foot and 199 mounted. As there was no agency to protect life and property on our sea coast in Okhamandal, a small water police, consisting of 2 officers and 10 men, was sanctioned as an experimental measure for two years; an addition of 3 officers and 10 men was made during the year. For similar purposes sanction was obtained for 2 officers and 6 men for the Kodinar coast as an experimental measure for one year.

The sanctioned strength was distributed as under:—

District.			Sanctioned strength excluding non-effectives.	Jail Treasury Guards and other duties.	Vacancies.	Number engaged in the prevention and detection of crime.
Baroda	...	...	2,028	890	204	934
Kadi	...	...	1,519	487	60	972
Naosari	...	...	763	272	122	369
Amreli	...	...	560	205	15	340
Total			4,870	1,854	401	2,615

This shows that 53·69 of the whole force was employed on regular Police duty, *viz.*, the prevention and detection of crime. Last year the percentage was 53·23. The cause of such a large number of vacancies in Baroda and Naosari District, is the difficulty of obtaining recruits owing to the small pay we offer compared to that in the neighbouring British Districts and also owing to a rise in the prices of food stuffs and labour.

Comparing the number of policemen employed on regular Police duty with the area and population, it is found that there was on an average 1 policeman for an area of 3·10 square miles and for every 746 persons.

Of the whole force, 2,462 were Hindus, 1,997 Mahomedans and 10 of other religions against 2,471, 2,017 and 12, respectively, last year. Of the total force, 69 per cent. (against 70 per cent. last year) belonged to such tribes as Mahomedans, Marathas, Rajputs, &c.

The percentage of those who could read and write was 64 against 65·62 last year.

The District Headquarters Schools for training recruits are doing good work as usual. During the year 124 passed the Head-Quarters School Examination and 159 were under training. Besides 33 passed the Naib-Fouzdar's, 3 the Fouzdar's and 1 Sar-Fouzdar's examination. Again 2 Naib-Fouzders who were sent to the Nasik Training School of the Bombay Presidency, passed their examinations and have been appointed Fouzders. Two more have been sent there this year. 26 Officers and men have passed the Ambulance Examination for rendering first aid to the injured.

Physical training is looked after at the District Headquarters. Athletic sports were held in the Baroda District and Rs. 125 were distributed as prizes. Adequate grants have been proposed for the remaining three Districts also.

There were 24 Judicial and 1,233 departmental punishments against 29 and 1,579 respectively in the preceding year. The average percentage of punishments to the total strength comes to 28.12 against 33; on the other hand, 78 officers and men against 75 in the year before received money rewards, while 608 were rewarded with promotions. This shows that the force has behaved better and the training given to them is producing good results.

The drill and bayonet and firing exercises were maintained as in the preceding year, but the large number of vacancies and the call for sundry duties interfere to some extent with thorough drill and discipline.

Ball practice was regularly performed at all the Head Quarters and Talukas, except at Amreli where it was omitted owing to there being not sufficient ammunition. Arrangement is being made to supply Amreli with ammunition. Money rewards and marks were given to good marksmen, and this stimulated competition among the men and produced good results.

The condition of the arms of the Force remains the same and ought to be improved. There is a proposal now afoot to arm sub-inspectors with revolvers in the Bombay Presidency and our Officers would like them too.

The health of the Force was on the whole good. Malarial fever and plague, however, carried away some men.

The want of Police Lines is a matter deserving due consideration. Accommodation for about 200 men is being made in Baroda along the Padra Road, and it will be ready in a month or so; but it is reported that this will not suffice. A yearly grant of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned for 5 years for Police Buildings, and the other requirements of the Department will be met from time to time as finances permit.

The conduct of the Police Force was generally good. In the case of extortion reported in the preceding year, the guilty party has been punished by the Varishta Court. There were complaints against two Officers this year. One was let off by the Magistrate and result of the inquiry against the other was not known at the close of the year.

The sanctioned expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,45,761 against Rs. 8,56,071 in the previous year. The actual expenditure however amounted to Rs. 7,22,798 against Rs. 7,46,042 last year. Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 23,244 due to the more numerous vacancies and to the stopping of grain compensation allowance given in the preceding year. The average annual cost per head in the force comes to Rs. 162.

(c)—STATISTICS.

The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 1,824 in Baroda, 2,092 in Kadi, 332 in Naosari and 464 in Amreli, making a total of 4,712 cases against 4,531 in the preceding year.

The increase was mainly in the Baroda Prant, and due to two gangs having committed housebreaking and thefts in Baroda City, Padra and other villages of Baroda Taluka. Members of these gangs have been arrested, and from information given by one of them, cases of thefts committed and not reported to the Police were registered. The increase is also due to disputes about mischief done to crops and a large number of prosecutions under the Traffic Rules. There were also many prosecutions of bad characters failing to attend roll call as required by the Police Nibandh.

Of the 4,712 offences reported, 569 or 12·08 per cent. were against the person, 3,436 or 72·92 against property and the rest, *viz.*, 707 or 15 per cent. were miscellaneous. The corresponding figures for the last year were 11·41, 75·5 and 13·09 respectively.

The following table furnishes particulars with regard to offences against person and property, &c., in the four districts of the State for the year, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Offences.	Baroda.		Kadi.		Naosari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.
Murder	21	23	15	18	2	3	2	3	40	47
Culpable homicide ...	10	11	7	10	9	5	3	0	29	26
Grievous hurt	59	58	66	60	21	22	11	24	157	164
Rape	1	4	5	3	1	1	1	4	8	12
Theft	504	474	530	615	90	136	170	151	1,294	1,376
Theft, with house-breaking	393	342	210	234	35	39	53	59	69	1,674
Robbery	48	28	56	56	8	9	9	9	12	1,102
Dacoity	5	6	7	8	0	4	0	0	12	18
Receiving stolen property	14	5	7	12	5	0	1	3	27	20
Criminal breach of trust	40	46	35	62	18	16	16	16	109	140
Mischief	181	123	15	11	3	6	19	18	218	158
Miscellaneous... ..	206	158	921	906	62	69	110	68	1,299	1,201
Total	1,482	1,278	1,874	1,995	254	310	395	355	4,005	3,938

Of the remaining 707 cases the following table gives details :—

Nature of offences.	Baroda.		Kadi.		Naosari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.
Rioting... ..	19	31	34	69	28	15	12	7	93	122
Offences against Coinage... ..	4	1	7	2	0	0	4	1	15	4
„ „ Justice.	5	4	4	7	12	6	4	2	25	19
„ „ Marriage	30	35	19	20	3	3	16	12	68	70
Miscellaneous	284	183	154	116	35	49	33	30	506	378
Total	342	254	218	214	78	73	69	52	707	593

The proportion of reported cognizable offences to the Police employed on prevention and detection of crime was 1·80 against 1·75 in the preceding year. In addition to 4,712 cases, the Police had to deal with 976 cases pending from the previous year. The total number of cases for Police inquiry was therefore 5,688 against 5,374 in the previous year. Of the 5,688 cases, 1,507 were found after investigation to be false and were ordered by Magistrates to be struck off as false. 508 were compounded and withdrawn and 3,673 real cases remained for Police investigation. The corresponding figures for the last year were 1,358, 482, and 3,534, respectively. This shows an increase of 149 false cases over the previous year. This gives one offence to every 531 persons. Of the 3,673 cases for Police investigation, 2,404 or 65·45 were committed for trial, 743 or 20·23 remained pending investigation and in 526 or 14·32 the Police declared their inability to detect offenders and obtained orders for retention on the dormant list against 2,365 or 66·99, 736 or 20·63 and 433 or 12·25, respectively. There seems to be a tendency to refer more cases to the dormant file.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of cases committed for trial :—

Year.	Resulted in acquittal.	Withdrawn by Raji-namas.	Resulted in Conviction.	Remained pending at the end of the year.	Total number of cases committed for trial.	Percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates excluding cases withdrawn and pending.
1908-09 ...	812	115	1,198	240	2,365	59·60
1909-10 ...	643	157	1,338	266	2,404	67·54

These results appear to be an improvement.

The following table furnishes details with regard to property :—

Year.	Cases in which property was alleged to have been stolen.	Alleged value of the stolen property.	Cases in which property was recovered.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1908-09 ...	1,564	1,63,988	935	86,831	52·95	59·78
1909-10 ...	1,482	1,47,492	822	64,662	*43·84	*55·47

The number of persons arrested, including those concerned in the cases of the last year, was 6,530, of whom 4,204 were committed for trial to Magistrates, the others being released through want of evidence or owing to Rajinamas, &c. Details are given below :—

Year.	Released in cases withdrawn.	Died after commencement of trial.	Escaped.	Pending trial at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of those convicted after deducting the figures in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5.
1908-09 ...	243	4	3	416	1,659	2,162	43·42
1909-10 ...	276	5	...	491	1,851	1,581	53·93

The results of the year appear to be satisfactory and compare favourably with those of the last year.

* These figures are not as encouraging as those of the last year. The fall in the percentages is attributed to some big thefts remaining to be traced at the close of the year.

The general results of Police administration during the last two years are summed up in the subjoined table :—

Year.		Percentage of conviction to cases decided by Magistrates.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons committed.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1908-09	...	59·60	43·42	52·95
1909-10	...	67·54	53·93	43·84

Kolis, Bhils and Vaghris form as usual the majority of criminals but as noticed last year the number of criminals in the higher castes is increasing.

The staff of the Finger Print Bureau has remained unchanged though it requires strengthening and re-organisation. The Department proposes to submit proposals in this connection after a little more experience.

During the year, the number of slips for trace was 985, of which 127 were traced, 313 slips were received from our local officers and 272 from foreign officers. 400 slips were referred to foreign Bureau for trace. 557 slips were sent for record to foreign Bureau, while the number received from them for record was 88. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 10,825.

The Police Commissioner, the District Police Naib-Subhas (District Police Superintendents) and the Sar-Fouzdars (Inspectors) did the usual inspection of the Police Stations and Out-stations as described in the last year's report. It is desirable that the Subhas of Districts should look more into the police work to ensure proper and prompt execution of their duties by the police. Their advice and co-operation are very essential.

(d)—REFORMS.

1. The rules of the Police Bank at Baroda were amended.

2. Arrangement has been made to introduce the system of taking foot-prints of offenders with a view to tracing them out.

3. The detective Branch has been revised and the duties of the Detective Sar-Fouzdar defined.

(e)—GENERAL.

During the year the Department has revised the Detective Branch and the grades and pay of Sar-Fouzgars, amended the Police Bank Rules, introduced the practice of taking the foot-prints of offenders, defined the duties of the water police and carried through various minor reforms.

The admirable arrangements made at the time of the Viceroy's visit were acknowledged by every one and elicited an expression of approval from the Viceroy's Military Secretary. Mr. Govindbhai Desai's exertions have brought the force to as high a standard of efficiency as other circumstances will allow, and for this he deserves to be thanked.

His Highness' Government have every confidence that Mr. Yusufali will maintain the standard now reached and will whenever possible continue to raise it.

The problems facing the Police Administration are even more serious in Baroda than they are in British India. The low standard of Public morality leads to the institution of numerous false cases; the universal absence of a sense of public duty leaves the Police to face all difficulties alone, and drives them in desperation to the adoption of improper

methods and to the following of unsound lines of action. Of late years the pay of Police Sepoys has been raised, but it is a question whether a considerable further rise will not soon be necessary. It may be urged that no increase within practicable limits would enable us to tap a superior stratum of society; but this assertion is doubtful; at all events, as things are it is vain to expect ignorant, weakly and poverty-stricken men to resist strong temptation, or to act up to, or even understand, the principles of upright conduct. Police Administration can never really improve until two things come about—a rise in the standard of public morality, and the provision of a much better class of policemen. These two things are indeed inseparable, the one from the other, and perhaps after all they are, in fact, one and the same thing.

XII.—JAILS.

(a)—THE CENTRAL, DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE JAILS.

Mr. Govindbhai H. Desai continued in charge of the Department as Inspector-General of Prisons till 6th January 1910, when he was transferred to the Revenue Department as Subha, Naosari Division. Mr. J. Yusufali was then appointed in his place and continued as such till the end of the year. Mr. Baburao R. Chavan, Police Naib-Subha, Baroda Division, acted for Mr. Yusufali during his absence on leave from 3rd May to 9th June.

The number of Jails and Lock-ups was unaltered.

The total number of prisoners during the year was 3,725 against 3,866 in the preceding year. The total daily average in all the Jails was 704 against 709 in the preceding year.

Of the total number of convicts admitted in Jails 87·34 per cent. were Hindus, 12·45 per cent. Mahomedans and 0·21 of other religions as against 86·24, 10·97 and 2·79 respectively in the preceding year. The ages between 16 and 40 contributed, as is usual, the largest number of criminals, *viz.*, 787 against 836 last year.

Of the total number of convicts, 11·92 per cent. were literate as against 14·06 last year, and agriculturists, labourers and private servants formed the largest portion of the Jail population. Thefts and thefts with house-breaking were the most common offences and sentences ranged for the most part between one month and six months.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 76,034-8-0 against Rs. 1,01,759-8-10 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the smaller number of prisoners and to smaller expenditure on buildings and dead-stock articles and

lower prices of food-stuffs. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 111-2-7 against Rs. 145-12-7

The total earnings from convict labour were Rs.17,403-10-4 against Rs. 19,315-8-10 last year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the number of convicts, and to increase in the price of yarn.

The Borstal system for juvenile offenders introduced in April 1908 for two years was reported to be not sufficiently encouraging. However, further extension for one year was given with a view to considering the establishment of "Juvenile Courts." 32 prisoners were admitted during the year, which with the last year's balance of 25 made up a total of 57. Of these, 42 were released and 15 remained at the end of the year. Of the 88 persons, who have up to the time been subjected to the Borstal treatment, 5 have been reconvicted. Of the admissions during the year, 5 were under 15 years of age and 27 were from 15 to 21 years of age. Weaving, Sewing, Canework, &c., were taught.

The Thana system of sending selected convicts to work at the Model Farm as practically free men, introduced from December 1908, has been found, as stated in the preceding year's report, to work very satisfactorily. Selections were made from well-behaved convicts. The system is much appreciated by convicts, and the Central Jail Superintendent remarks that, though it leaves very few well-behaved convicts to hold the posts of convict officers in the Jail, it has a healthy effect and may be continued. Since the introduction of the system 41 have been released and their earnings amounted to Rs. 1,636-9-9. They spent Rs. 1,035-3-4 on food, clothing and other necessaries and saved Rs. 601-6-5. The average saving came to Rs. 14-14-7 per man, and in one case it was as much as Rs. 61-9-11.

(b).—REFORMS.

The main reforms introduced during the year are noted below :—

- (1) Sanction to remove the Kadi District Jail to Mehsana. By this arrangement, the Sub-Jail at Mehsana will be amalgamated with the District Jail, and there will be a Lock-up at Kadi.
- (2) Scale of salaries for the matron and warders in the Central Jail revised, so as to afford prospects of increase.
- (3) The Medical Officers at Kadi, Naosari and Dwarka Dispensaries, who are *ex-officio* Superintendents of the Jails at those places, given a monthly allowance of Rs. 20, 20 and 15 respectively for their Jail work.

Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta and Dr. R. N. Jadhav as Superintendents and Mr. Baburao G. Vaidya as Jailor at the Baroda Central Jail are reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

XIII—MEDICAL.

(a)—PERSONNEL.

Dr. Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati acted as Chief Medical Officer up to 1st April when he was relieved by Dr. Mayer.

Dr. Mayer has taken great interest in his work and will no doubt do much to improve the whole Department. Dr. Balabhai is an old servant of the State, the excellence of whose work has often been acknowledged before.

Two Assistant Civil Surgeons (Shakir Shamsudin and N. B. Majmudar) and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons and two Compounders resigned their appointments during the year, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pranshanker Khushalrai died.

The number of permanent institutions in existence at the end of the year was the same (56) as in the previous year. Two temporary Dispensaries at Ratanpur and Atarsumba were continued and two more were opened at Vajpur and Vankal. Looking to the total number of medical institutions we find that there is one institution for 32,544 persons.

(b)—DETAILS OF PATIENTS.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions during the year was 384,768 against 384,366 in the foregoing year. Of the total treated 4,886 were indoor and 379,882 outdoor patients, as compared with 5,150 and 379,210 respectively in the previous year. Of the indoor patients, 3,667 were discharged cured, 846 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 124 died and 239 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Of the patients treated, Baroda Division naturally claimed the highest percentage, *viz.*, 43·3. The percentages for Kadi, Amreli and Naosari Divisions were 28·7, 14·4 and 13·4 respectively.

Out of the total number of patients treated 177,210 were males, 71,496 females and 136,062 children against 179,991, 71,881 and 132,494 respectively in the preceding year.

Of the total treated 78·5 per cent. were Hindus, 17·5 Musalmans, 2·2 Parsis and 0·007 Europeans and Eurasians and 1·6 per cent. persons of other castes.

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 13,364 against 11,766 last year, of which 1,803 were major and 11,561 minor operations against 1,711 and 10,057 respectively. Of the total number of major operations performed among indoor patients, 283 were discharged cured, 81 relieved, 16 discharged otherwise, 20 died and 27 remained under treatment. The death-rate comes to 1·1 per cent.

(c)—PREVAILING DISEASES.

The most common diseases for which patients received medical aid at the Civil and Military Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year are noted in the following table :—

Name of Disease.						1908-09.	1909-10.
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...		69,495	69,070
Diseases of the Eye	...	...	...	...		41,352	43,387
" " Skin	...	...	...	...		35,177	32,456
" " Ear	...	...	...	...		18,552	20,964
" " Respiratory System	...	...	...	...		17,493	19,770
" " Worms	...	...	...	...		9,214	10,996
Injuries	...	...	...	...		10,722	11,150
Rheumatic Affections...	...	...	...	...		9,922	9,824
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...		8,646	9,187
Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...		6,475	7,552
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...		6,994	7,293
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...		7,245	6,412
Dysentery	...	...	...	...		5,493	6,211
Diseases of the Nose	...	...	...	...		1,221	1,463
Tubercular	...	...	...	...		482	579

Malaria was most prevalent in the following places :—

Baroda City, Mehsana, Pattan, Kadi, Songhad and Vyara.

Dysentery in Baroda, Mehsana and Sojitra ; and Venereal diseases in Baroda City.

Countess of Dufferin Hospital.—Dr. Edulji R. Dadachanji worked as Civil Medical Officer from 1st August 1909 to 7th April 1910 and Dr. Balabhai for the remaining part of the year.

House Surgeons.—Three House Surgeons were in charge of this Hospital during different periods of the year. The Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Mayer, has also been attending this institution since his arrival here.

A memorandum on the urgent alterations and additions to the present buildings has been submitted to His Highness' Government, and a Tippan proposing the building of a new hospital for males and the utilization of the present building as a Female Hospital was also submitted. The plans are being prepared under His Highness' orders.

The daily average attendances of indoor and outdoor patients during the year were 58·5 and 154·2 against 65·1 and 181·6 last year. The number of major operations performed was 384 against 380. 568 different specimens were examined and reported on. The work is increasing every day. 89 Skiagrams were taken, 30 Screen examinations made, and 19 exposures given in different cases. Besides these high frequency current was given in 42 cases.

Supply of electric current direct from the Palace Dynamo was begun.

The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 27,760-14-6 against Rs. 24,052-12-6. Many other improvements have also been suggested by Dr. Mayer and they too are under consideration.

(d)—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The total number of lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year was 48 against 42 in the previous year and the total expenditure Rs. 9,218-5-0 against Rs. 8,974-11-0.

In spite of last year's additions to the buildings, the accommodation is not sufficient, and patients had to be refused admission. Estimates are being prepared for the increase of the number of beds by 10.

(e)—LEPER ASYLUM.

The total number of patients treated in the Leper Asylum was 172 against 185 in the previous year. Of these one was discharged, 84 absconded, 10 died and 77 remained under treatment. Anæsthesia was present in a more or less degree in almost all the patients.

Nastin treatment was tried on 6 patients during the year. Some improvement was noticed in most of the cases, but a definite opinion regarding the efficacy of the treatment cannot yet be formed.

(f)—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

There were 74 medico-legal cases during the year involving the examination of 327 articles. There were 16 cases, involving the examination of 16 miscellaneous articles, and 9 samples of water were analysed.

Out of the 74 medico-legal cases, 34 were of suspected human poisoning and 40 suspected blood stains, &c. Of the 34-cases of human poisoning meconic acid and morphia were

detected in 6, arsenious oxide in 3, daturine in 1, dhatura seeds in 1, strychnia in 2, aniline colour in 1, and glass pieces in 2. This shows that some poison or other was found in 47·05 per cent. of cases against 53·5 per cent. in the previous year; opium was the most common poison employed to poison human beings. No case of cattle-poisoning was sent up.

Medical Stores Dépôt.—At the opening of the year, the stock of drugs, &c., in balance was of the value of Rs. 40,253-5-1 against Rs. 38,827-15-10 of the last year. Medicines, instruments, appliances, &c., worth Rs. 48,783-12-7 were purchased during the year against Rs. 39,677-13-8 in the previous year. The charges for repairing instruments, &c., amounted to Rs. 269-9-8 as compared with Rs. 279-15-8 in 1908-09.

Central Jail.—The total number of prisoners treated during the year was 432. Of these, 390 were in-patients and 42 out-patients. Of the former, 367 were discharged cured, 11 relieved, 8 died and 4 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

In February, 3 cases of small-pox occurred in the Jail, followed by 3 more cases in the month of March. In all, 6 cases occurred, out of which 3 were of a confluent type and 3 of a mild variety, and all of them recovered. As a preventive measure, vaccination was resorted to on the first occurrence of small-pox and in all 759 convicts were vaccinated. Of these 3 were affected with small-pox but in a very mild form.

Midwifery.—The total number of labour cases, attended by the midwife in the city of Baroda, was 261 against 172 in the previous year. Of these, 222 were of normal labour, 29 of premature labour and 10 of difficult labour. Forceps were applied in 3 cases, turning performed in 3 cases, craniotomy in 3 and embryotomy in 1 case.

(g)—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambulance, Nursing and Home-Hygiene.—As usual, an Ambulance class was formed at Baroda at the Countess of Dufferin Hospital in March, and lectures on the same subject were delivered by Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and 1st class Dispensaries in the Districts. 73 candidates appeared for the Ambulance examination this year, and out of them 33 were successful. Of these, 4 passed for the 3rd and 5 for the second time.

Rules and Regulations regarding the Ambulance, Nursing and Home-Hygiene Classes, and examinations were framed by a Committee appointed by Dr. Balabhai, the Acting Chief Medical Officer. These rules were sanctioned by Government, and it so happens that during the year, no Nursing and Home-Hygiene classes and examinations were held, because of changes in the dates.

EPIDEMICS.

Plague.—The total number of plague cases recorded during the year was 4,640, and that of deaths 3,039 against 5,544, and 3,462 respectively in the previous year. The following table shows the number of seizures and deaths in each district during 1908-09 and this year :—

DIVISION.	1908-09.		1909-10.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baroda City ... ..	...	...	1	...
Baroda Division	468	354	94	66
Kadi do.	4,809	2,893	3,947	2,617
Naosari do.	108	85	388	273
Amreli do.	159	130	210	83
Total	5,544	3,462	4,640	3,039

From this it will be seen that there was a decrease of 904 in the number of plague cases, and 423 in the number of deaths during the year. The percentage of deaths was 65·4, as compared with 62·5 in the previous year.

The number of plague infected towns and villages was 108 against 148 in the previous year.

CHOLERA.

During the year, the total number of cholera cases recorded was 146. Of these there were 70 deaths. Practically, all of these attacks and deaths occurred in the Petlad Taluka.

The epidemic of cholera originated at Bakri Pole in the City of Baroda, and then in the Baroda Division at Petlad and in the Naosari Division in the month of August. It was checked and brought under control by the usual sanitary measures. Purification of water, with Potash Permanganate, was the chief measure relied on.

SMALL-POX.

A few sporadic cases of small-pox occurred in the City of Baroda in the month of October and November at long intervals, but the disease assumed an epidemic form in December, and continued till the month of March, when it began to decline. It completely disappeared after 11th April. The other three districts were also affected in a less degree. The total number of small-pox cases recorded was 501. Of these, 342 were recorded in the Baroda City and 159 in other places. The total number of deaths recorded was 164, of which 130 were in Baroda and 34 in other places. These figures cannot be considered reliable, owing to the faulty notification of infectious diseases and the defective registration of causes of death.

When the small-pox epidemic attacked the Military Lines, the old Military Hospital at Warassia was converted into a

temporary Small-pox Hospital on February 18th for the use of the Sepoys and their families. It was closed on May 6th.

Out of 134 cases from the Military, 61 cases were treated at the temporary Small-pox Hospital and 57 cases at the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. The total number of deaths from the disease in all the lines was 8 only. Of these 7 were children under five years of age and 1 was an adult, who succumbed to the disease owing to severe chest complication.

Vaccination and re-vaccination were resorted to prevent the further spread of the disease. In all 2,649 persons in all the Military Lines were vaccinated (including re-vaccination).

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,01,743-5-7 against 1,99,856-13-10 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increment in the salaries of Officers and Subordinates.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,541-6-6 against Rs. 25,834-0-11 of the previous year. This includes the amount received for medicines given to absent patients and to income-tax payers (Rs. 1,996-7-7 against Rs. 1,802-4-2 in the preceding year).

As the expenditure of the Palace and Motibag Dispensaries was charged to the Khangri Department instead of this Department, there was no receipt on this account during the year, and made total receipts less than last year. There was also the fact that some of the Municipalities did not pay for the maintenance of their medical institutions.

It should be settled and steady policy of the Department to raise fees for advice and medicine given to persons who can afford to pay. The system whereby ordinary individuals, not

of the poorest class, obtain medical advice free, or nearly free, is unfair to the general tax-payer and ruinous to the prospects of private practitioners.

The average cost per patient during the year was Re. 0-8-5 against Re. 0-8-4 in 1908-09. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-3-4 against Re. 0-3-6 in the previous year.

Improvements and Reforms.—A new Dispensary was built at Tilakwada during the year.

A sum of Rs. 1,800 had been sanctioned to administer quinine to the Military in Baroda as a prophylactic measure against malaria during the fever season. The men were given quinine regularly during the whole fever season.

The prophylactic effect of the drug was more apparent, when it was distributed in doses of 10 grains twice a week.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the free distribution of quinine to the poor and at $\frac{1}{4}$ the cost price to the well-to-do. Vaccination Inspectors were supplied with quinine, and a few other drugs to give medical relief to the poor people in villages while on tour. They were also supplied with quinine packets for sale.

In accordance with the rules governing concessions to State servants and indigent persons belonging to this State to enable them to undergo antiserabic treatment at Kasauli or Coonoor 6 persons were sent to the Pasteur Institute by the different Civil and Military Officers of the State, and a total expenditure of Rs. 170-4-6 was incurred on this account.

Certain clauses of the new Medical Regulations were revised and sanctioned. New scales of diets were adopted, and scales of Instruments and dead-stock articles were fixed for the different classes of institutions.

The designation of Hospital Assistants and Medical pupils was changed to Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders respectively, as in the Bombay Presidency.

The Sanitary Commissioner, who used to be directly responsible to the Revenue Department, was during the year placed under the Chief Medical Officer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Nine institutions were inspected in the Baroda and Amreli Divisions by Dr. Balabhai. The Chief Medical Officer inspected 8 institutions in the Baroda City. Surprise visits were paid to 17 institutions, some of which were visited more than once, and found to be working satisfactorily.

XIV.—CENSUS.

It having been decided that the next decennial Census of India should take place on the 10th March 1911, Mr. Govindbhai H. Desai was appointed Superintendent to carry out the operations in the territory of His Highness, under Huzur Order No. A./18, dated 31st December 1909, and it is confidently expected that he will do it well. The Census Office was consequently opened on 1st May 1910 for preliminary operations, and was in existence for three months only at the close of the official year.

The basis of all Census Operations in rural areas is the statement or register, showing the villages actually in existence in the local administrative units. The preparation of such a register was therefore the first work undertaken. As the State has been cadastrally surveyed and the village is taken to mean the area demarcated for revenue purposes, the preparation of the village register is a matter of great simplicity. But as the statements supplied by the District Officers were found to be faulty, the register could not be prepared before the end of the year.

The next step in the Census Operations was the formation of blocks, circles and charges in the districts, for the purpose of (1) numbering houses and (2) counting the population. This work was in fair progress at the close of the year.

The definition of a house, adopted in the Census of 1901, was "the dwelling place of one or more families, having a separate entrance." It enabled to know the total number of houses varying from a hut to a mansion and the mean number of persons living in a house, but it gave us no information about the number of families dwelling in them. It gave us the structural, but not the social information. It would be of great

interest to ascertain the mean size of the family, as that may vary with the comparative prosperity of the locality, prevalence of scarcity or disease, the effect of migration carrying off the young men, and the comparative fertility of particular races or religious groups. The old definition was, therefore, abandoned, and with the approval of the Minister and the Census Commissioner for India, a house, in the present Census, has been defined as consisting of "the buildings, one or many-inhabited by one family, that is, by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess." This definition is admirably suited for Gujarat, where by the common understanding of the people, a *ghar* conveys the idea of a place in which people living together have one common *chulah* (hearth).

By their Resolutions, Nos. 67-81, the Government of India have in the present Census decided to leave the question of collecting information regarding castes, sects, and languages, other than English and the mother tongue to the discretion of local Governments. As in other places in India, we have decided not to record more vernaculars than the mother tongue. But in view of the fact that as the whole social fabric in India rests upon caste, no statistical account would be complete if it omitted caste. The Government of His Highness have, therefore, decided to record castes in this Census as was done in the Census of 1901.

Another special feature of the present Census in Baroda will be the collection of special information about houses in the City of Baroda, on the following heads :—

- (1) Nature of the structure, *i.e.*, whether *pacca* or *kachha* (brick or mud).
- (2) Whether the structure is used as (a) a residence, (b) office, (c) shop, (d) storehouse, (e) stable or (f) for any other purpose.

A special schedule has been prepared for the collection of this information.

In the course of his tour, Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, visited Baroda on the 18th of July 1910. He inspected the work already done, conversed with Mr. Govindbhai on that proposed to be done hereafter, and seemed to think that everything here was being done on the proper lines and was well arranged.

The Census of 1891 cost Rs. 2 lakhs, and that of 1901, one lakh and a quarter. This time, the Superintendent estimated the cost at one lakh of rupees only. Out of this sum, the expenditure incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 2,569-4-6.
